

## CONSCRIPTION FOR IRELAND REJECTED BY COMMONS VOTE

Defeated By 136 To 43 On Sir Auckland Geddes' Objection

### SESSION IN SECRET

Whole Question Of Increasing Man-Power Is Debated Again

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—In the House of Commons today an amendment moved during the second reading of the Military Service Bill to enforce conscription in Ireland was rejected by 136 votes to 43.

An official report of the secret session of the House of Commons today states that, after a discussion, the Prime Minister spoke of the second reading of the Man-Power Bill was then carried without a division and the bill committed to a committee of the whole House.

Sir Auckland Geddes stated that the application of conscription to Ireland would not help on the war. Even if such a measure were adopted it would be months before its effects would be felt. He approached the question without bias and without any political past and came to the conclusion that it would be folly from the point of view of the war to suggest conscription in Ireland.

#### Asquith Raises Question

Mr. Asquith, following, questioned whether the size of the Home Defence Forces were not excessive and advocated, in the first place, sending to the front considerable numbers of men from the Home Defence Forces; secondly, further coming out of it fighters who are behind the lines in order to replenish depleted units which have fallen considerably below their effective strength; thirdly, increasing the existing number of men employed on shipbuilding, which is the primary of all our necessities.

Mr. Lloyd George interposed with: "I give that assurance. We regard shipbuilding as the primary necessity for continuing the war."

Mr. Asquith pleaded the cause of the remaining sufficiency of young skilled workers upon munitions, saying that throughout the land there was no more hanging back from the army than there had ever been at any other previous stage of the war. The temper of the people required no stimulus. It was constant, resolute and unwavering.

#### More Men Needed

Mr. John Hodge said that the 450,000 men mentioned by Sir Auckland Geddes was a flea-bite compared with the numbers actually required and he desired to ask a number of questions.

Thereupon the House of Commons went into secret session.

The papers emphasize the unanimity in favor of the manpower proposals, pointing out that not a single amendment hostile to the measure was made. They declare people are doubtful whether the best use is being made of the resources.

The Daily Mail remarks that the difficulties of Sir Auckland Geddes will be lessened if the country is assured that the huge war-machine is being run with minimum waste and improvidence.

## 2 British Destroyers Total Wrecks In Gale

Battered To Pieces On Scottish Coast And All But One Man Drowned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—The Admiralty announces that two British destroyers on the night of the 12th were totally wrecked on the coast of Scotland during a violent gale and heavy snow-storm. All the crews were drowned except one man.

London, January 17.—Lloyd's reports that the Bullard King steamer Unglen (2,822 tons) has been missing since the beginning of November and a number of bodies, supposed to be those of members of the crew, have been washed up.

The captain of the Talkosian Maru (3,216 tons) states that his vessel sank off Cape Molind, after a collision, on December 14.

## Plague Situation Takes New Turn; Peking Is Asking Whether It Is The Plague

One Doctor Casts Doubt On Diagnosis; Dr. Wu Lien-teh Too Ill For Active Part

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, January 16.—The development of the plague situation during the past two days has been curious. There have been two main points in connection with it. One has been the conflicting currents round the personality of Dr. Wu Lien-teh, and the other has been the doubt that has arisen as to whether the outbreak is plague at all. To take the case of Dr. Wu first:

When the possibility of plague was first reported the thoughts of everybody naturally turned to Dr. Wu. It was felt that he ought at once to be sent off and placed in command of a preventive service. He was at once invited by the Ministry of the Interior to go to the plague area and investigate, and he announced his intention of going. In fact his baggage and medical apparatus went off by the train that he had been intending to travel by, and arrived at Fengchen two days in advance of him. The reason for his delay was that he has been far from well, having been suffering from angina pectoris, and the morning he should have gone off he was too ill to travel.

When he did get off it appears that he met with difficulties. Some unauthorised foreigners had been on the spot before him, and they had rubbed the Governor of Suiyuan the wrong way. The Governor did not recognise his right to interfere, and when Dr. Wu turned up he regarded him as an interfering busybody. Unfortunately, Dr. Wu was not as fully empowered as he ought to have been, and no obstruction was placed in his way. This fact accounts to some extent for the difficulties he has had to encounter, and his own ill health accounts for the fact that he has not been able to overcome those difficulties with his usual success.

#### Hindered In Ministry

The difficulties have not been all at Dr. Wu's end of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, however. There seems to have been some agitation against him in the Ministry of the Interior. This Ministry has shown considerable activity in connection with the plague, but that activity now appears to have been directed towards discrediting Dr. Wu Lien-teh rather than towards accomplishing anything really effective in the way of plague prevention. In place of the general satisfaction that something was being done, there is general dissatisfaction that that something is being wrongly inspired, and while there was a disposition at first to sympathise with the Government on account of the attacks that were being made on it, the feeling now is that the Government should be severely handled.

This makes it difficult to know how to interpret the message sent by the doctors now at Tating, with respect to Dr. Wu's health. A telegram from them is published in today's papers, supplied by the Ministry of the Interior. This telegram describes Dr. Wu's symptoms and advises that he be allowed a quiet life without undue exertion. The telegram is signed by each of the six doctors, foreign and Chinese, and each states that he has personally examined Dr. Wu.

Amongst the foreign doctors signing is Dr. Jouvelet, who is at Tatingfu on the invitation of the Peking authorities, and his signature alone is sufficient to assure foreigners in Peking that Dr. Wu is in need of a complete rest; but the almost indecent haste with which the Ministry of the Interior has issued the text of this telegram somewhat goes to confirm the feeling that in the Ministry there are those who would be glad to see Dr. Wu ousted. That, bluntly, it is said, is precisely what the Ministry of the Interior wants.

#### Is It The Plague?

Now as to the question whether the epidemic is really plague or not. On Saturday last a medical man informed your correspondent that it was just possible that the epidemic was not plague at all. He made his statement with a good deal of reserve, but it was evident that at the back of his mind there was a real doubt. This aspect of the matter assumes some importance in view of a telegram despatched from Fengchen on Monday and made public yesterday by the Ministry of the Interior. This telegram, from Dr. Ho Shou-yuan, quotes and endorses a report by Dr. W. T. Huang on two cases of alleged pneumonic plague. The spium and spleen in these two cases were examined in the presence of Dr. Wu Lien-teh and his party, and failed to reveal characteristic pneumonic plague features. On the other hand, Dr. S. P. Chen, telegraphing from Talingfu on Monday, stated that he had not been in the city long enough to see an actual case of plague "but there is quite sufficient evidence bacteriologically of existence of plague in cases previously reported." Dr. Chen does not specify what cases previously reported, to whom reported, when reported or by whom reported. So far as Peking is aware, there is absolutely no authentic case of plague established beyond peradventure and beyond question by thoroughly qualified men. What the epidemic is, if it is not plague, remains to be seen. It is certainly something almost as virulent and fatal, and equally demanding the strictest vigilance on the part of the authorities.

Peking on the whole keeps its head in spite of all the alarms. A few specially timid ones have gone off to Manila, but unequivocal plague must get much nearer to Peking before anything like an exodus begins. The experience of Peking naturally gives pause even to the timid ones here: it was reported there that a score or so of cases of plague had been discovered in a prison, but later reports showed that these were cases of scarlet fever. Peking will have to be dead certain that the plague in the Suiyuan region is real plague before it begins to get alarmed.

#### Anthrax In Hankow

The two cases of plague which were reported in Hankow and printed by THE CHINA PRESS last Sunday on the authority of a private telegram were merely cases of anthrax, according to the Central China post.

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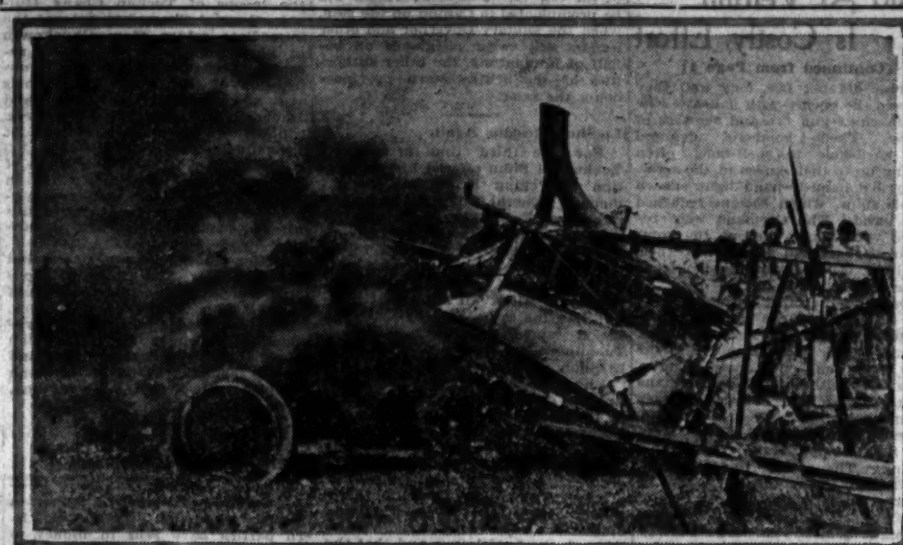
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## Germans Die In Flames Of Wrecked Battleplane



A German battleplane brought down behind the French lines by anti-aircraft guns. The aviator and his observer were buried under the wreck and burned to death.

## FILIPINO SAILOR GIVEN JAIL TERM FOR KILLING

Sentenced By Judge Lobingier To Year And Half For Slaying Chinese

Pablo Sonico, Filipino sailor from the steamship Don Neil, was sentenced to a year and a half in prison for manslaughter in a decision handed down by Judge Charles S. Lobingier in the United States Court for China yesterday.

The Filipino was found guilty of stabbing a Chinese named Loh Yuen-tien during an altercation on the Yangtsepo Road on the night of August 21, 1917. Sonico is also ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution. He will serve his time at Billbid prison, sentence dating from the time of his arrest on August 21.

The case was prosecuted by Major C. F. Holcomb, United States District Attorney, and Mr. M. L. Heen appeared for the defense.

The judgment follows: The accused is charged with "the crime of manslaughter: in that the said Pablo Sonico, within the jurisdiction of said Court, at Shanghai, China, did on or about the twenty first day of August, Nineteen Hundred and Seventeen, cause the death of a human being, one Loh Yuen-tien, a citizen of the Republic of China, by striking him with a knife and inflicting a mortal wound, from which wound the said Loh Yuen-tien languished and died."

On the evening in question four Filipinos, including the accused, who were employed on the steamship Don Neil, went ashore and stopped at a Chinese fruit store, No. 1032 Yangtsepo Road, where they endeavored to pay for them with a twenty cent piece which the storekeeper pronounced bad and a quarrel ensued, whereupon the storekeeper called a Sikh policeman who started to take all the participants to the police station.

Upon arriving at Jansen Road the Filipinos resisted and three of them, including the accused, became engaged in a fight with some Chinese, in the course of which a Filipino stabbed a Chinese who toppled over, became unconscious and was taken to St. Luke's Hospital where he died before medical attendance reached him.

#### Points of Defense

The foregoing are undisputed but the defense raises two questions of fact, viz. (1), the identity of the assailant and (2), the sufficiency of the wound to cause death. We shall consider the latter first.

The prosecution offered in evidence the record of an inquest held over the deceased's body by the Chinese Mixed Court Magistrate and American Assessor who found that "the death was caused by the wound." At the time of this offer defendant's counsel said:

"I will admit the authenticity of the record subject to objection of my part. . . I object to the typewritten matter which accompanies the finding at the inquest. I admit the finding."

Later counsel said: "I move this Honorable Court to strike from the record and files in this case the record which has been."

## Two More Steamers Fired On Near Scene Of Monocacy Attack

British Ships Kiangwo And Kian Attacked Above Yochow, Is Hankow Report

Two more ships have been fired on from the shores of the upper Yangtze in the same neighborhood as that of the attack on the U. S. gunboat Monocacy, according to reports reaching here yesterday, and once more the fire ashore was silenced by a gunboat.

According to this latest news the two British steamers Kiangwo and Kian, upward bound for Ichang, were heavily fustigated from the banks of Kienli, above Yochow, apparently by rebel troops. The report of the attack was received at Hankow and it adds that a gunboat accompanying the vessels returned the fire, which then ceased. No casualties on board the ships were reported.

No further reports concerning the attack on the Monocacy, which resulted in the death of Chief Yeoman O'Brien and wounding of a seaman, reached Shanghai yesterday, save that Japanese messages confirmed the affair. It is understood, however, that the matter of the shooting has been brought to the attention of the Chinese Government.

## SPAIN ASKED TO ACT ON SINKING OF REWA

Britain Makes Formal Representations On Torpedoing Of Hospital Ship

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 17.—The Admiralty issues the following communique: The German Wireless Press states that the English themselves, according to the Daily Chronicle of December 11, admit that hospital-ships are used to transport troops.

This so-called admission is a deliberate false statement made by a Miss Ethel Marsh for which she was sentenced at Portsmouth to a month's imprisonment.

The public should know the grounds on which the German war on wounded is admittedly based.

Reuter's Agency learns that the British Government has made representations to the Spanish Government concerning the sinking of the hospital ship Rewa.

A German officer who is a prisoner in England has been confronted with a statement in the book which he keeps in accordance with German Army Regulations that he has seen guns and troops on a British hospital-ship and has frankly admitted that his statement is entirely without foundation.

## Carneiro Arrested With Accomplices

Men Are Placed In Prison In Japan To Await Extradition

The three Portuguese implicated in the recent big larceny and forgery exposure, Messrs. J. L. and R. Carneiro and L. C. Lemos, have been arrested in Japan and the latter two placed in the Nagasaki prison, presumably to await extradition proceedings according to reports received here yesterday from Nagasaki. Mr. J. L. Carneiro was arrested previously but released. He was arrested in Shimomoseki. The other men had been staying in Nagasaki for about a month.

## GERMANS REJECT RUSSIAN DEMAND FOR A PLEBISCITE

Refuse To Withdraw Troops From Occupied Territories During War

### HIT BY TROTSKY

Maximalist Leader Accuses Teutons of False Reports Of Conference

### MISLEAD PEOPLE

Misrepresent In Order To Deceive Own Public, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 18.—(By wireless).—The Central Powers have rejected the Russian proposals cabled on the 15th. They refuse to withdraw their troops from the occupied territories during the war, agree to the peoples of the occupied territories voting through elected bodies but say that a referendum is impracticable.

[The Russian proposals provided for a German plebiscite in the occupied territories after the German troops had been withdrawn and the refugees had all returned.]

#### Trotsky Attacks Germans

Petrograd, January 17.—The People's Commissioners have submitted a decree annulling unconditionally all foreign loans for the approval of the Executive of the Soviets.

The Maximalist leader Trotsky has issued a proclamation in which he accuses the Germans of misrepresenting the proceedings at the Brest-Litovsk Conference with the intention of misleading the German public.

The Secretary of the Radu has telegraphed ordering all the Ukrainian troops to be ready to defend the independence of the Ukraine and not to admit Russian troops into the Ukraine.

The Russian People's Commissaries announce the stoppage of main-line passenger trains on numerous railways from January 20 to February 2, owing to the urgency of transporting food to the front, Moscow and Petrograd.

The Commissaries draw attention to the disorders and excesses being committed at railway-stations by soldiers and others; declare that the railways are in the power of the mob; that this state of anarchy has disorganised the transport service, preventing supplies reaching the starving regions and armies and they summon the Councils to take the most drastic measures to establish order.

#### Rumanian Envoy Released

Paris, January 17.—The joint intervention of the representatives of the Allied Powers in Petrograd required and obtained of the Russian Government the release of M. Diamandi, the Rumanian Minister.

M. Noulens, the French Ambassador, went to the Fortress of Peter and Paul, where M. Diamandi was imprisoned, and brought him back to his Legation.

London, January 18.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Mail urges formal recognition of the Bolsheviks by the Allies, declaring that the visit of nineteen diplomats to demand from Lenin the release of the Rumanian Minister amounts to recognition.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that it has been arranged that the Treasury shall take over the rights of British holders of the Russian Treasury Bills maturing on January 28 in exchange for three per cent Exchequer Bonds issued at par and redeemable in twelve years.

## French Coal Output Shows Big Increase

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 18.—A recent report issued by the Board of Trade shows that the French monthly output of coal has been raised from 1,771,769 tons to 2,410,039 tons, an increase of thirty-six per cent.



# Smiles from the Mixed Court



Having garnered the fruits of unrighteousness in Changshu, which is in the province of Chekiang, Jui Tsung-yung came to Shanghai, where twinkles the bright lights of mirth and gaiety, to glut his appetite thereon. The fruits in this case being \$30, reaped by Tsung-yung as the result of an armed expedition into a pawnshop in far-away Changshu. Given the twenty by the leader of the gang, Tsung-yung had made smoking tracks for the metropolis, arriving with the roll intact.

Swaggering down the street with the bills in his pocket, Jui chuckled softly to himself as he ruminated on how he would "knock 'em dead" on the Poochow. Loo. A grand anticipatory mélange of music, singsong maidens, fan tan and complicated pastry kaleidoscoped through his mind. He felt sorry for the rest of the world.

Then he bethought him a thought. Perchance, if he went about the gilded cafes flashing his wealth in such large bunches some impetuous, rapacious might catch a ravenous glance upon his ducats and, following him outside, separate him therefrom; even as he had helped to separate the pawnbroker. Jui bethought him a thought of exchange shops.

Finding one of these he leaned a lordly elbow upon the counter and flicked a \$5 bill beneath the grating, calling imperiously for small monies. The exchange artist fastened a gimlet eye upon the currency and grimly shook his head. No good, said he. Considerably jolted, our hero pawed back the bill. Peeling another off his roll, he slipped it across the mahogany. Again the eyed Shylock bent a relentless scrutiny on the tender, and again he shook his head and waved the money scornfully away. Jui felt sick, but, grasping the counter for support, he pushed a third five toward the till. It was the same. And when he tried his fourth, and last, the unspitting exchange shop proprietor, reached over the rail, grasped Jui by the slack of the neck and turned him heartlessly over to a policeman. Then did our hero realize that he had been done out of his right by his fellow thieves, and the feelings to which he gave expression are not translatable into adequate English.

One from the looted pawnshop appeared against Jui in the Mixed Court and it was there decreed that he be handed over to the Changshu authorities. And the betting was any odds you like around the Mixed Court that what the authorities will do to Jui will be a large sufficiency.

When Dreams Come True  
Deung Ah-kyung startled the conductor on trailer No. 57 of the French tramline into petrified horror the other evening by calmly unscrewing two electric light bulbs from the interior of the car and stowing them in his clothes. He then gazed upon the conchie as one who would say, "Well, what are you going to do about it?" The conductor managed to un-

freeze himself, yanked the bell cord, stopped the car and led a policeman to Deung. At the police station and afterward at the Mixed Court Deung cheerfully admitted the charge, obligingly producing the bulbs at the former place. In explanation he naively stated that he was feeling sort of run down and he thought a rest in a comfortable cell at the town's expense would be just the thing he needed. The Court thought so too and signed him on for three weeks.

## Raid At Verdun Is Costly Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

surprise did not last long and they received the enemy with a heavy rifle and machine-gun fire and showers of bombs. Their bombers advanced from shell-hole to shell-hole, often sinking up to their knees in the snow. A terrible hand-to-hand fight ensued in this snow, which became reddened with blood. The Germans were repulsed with bombs and at the point of the bayonet and retreated to their own lines, leaving many dead in front of the French wire.

Meantime the other attack, made with an equally large force, was delivered against our trenches south of Chaume Wood. It was met with the same vigor and once more, after a sharp fight with bombs, the Germans had to fall back in disorder to their starting point.

London, January 17.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: The enemy raided a post eastward of Ephezy today. A few of our men are missing.

Despite bad weather our aeroplanes last night bombed the large railway station at Bernadort, thirty miles southeastward of Metz, and also the railway southward of Metz. They all returned.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig wired at noon that there was nothing to report.

## EVIDENCE GIVEN AGAINST THREE ENEMY SUBJECTS

Charged, Together With Seven  
Chinese, With Larceny  
Of \$1,300

The case against the three enemy subjects, Aresto, Gonzales, Karl Diekmann and William Gehrens, and seven Chinese, charged with larceny, was up again in the Mixed Court yesterday before British Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Kwan. The session was devoted to the examination of one of the complainants, who testified that the larceny was the result of an organized plot to interest witnesses in a certain opium transaction.

The three enemy subjects are charged with the theft of \$1,300 by an act of violence at 184 Miller Road from the complainant, Tsang Ming-sen. Gonzales, however, is further charged with stealing \$5,950 from Deung Zeh-vung and with the possession of a weapon with which he is alleged to have threatened the safety of one Zien Tah-pao on Wuchang Road.

Messrs. Newman and McKean appeared for the prosecution and Messrs. Rose, Allen and Musso for the Chinese accused.

### Mail Notices

#### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Jan. 21  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Jan. 23  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamama M. Jan. 26  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakusa M. Jan. 27  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 30  
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Jan. 25  
Per C.M. s.s. China Jan. 29  
For Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. Jan. 20

## Canton To Appropriate Big Sum For Assembly

### Reuter's Pacific Service

Canton, January 19.—The Provincial Assembly of Kwangtung is holding an extra session on the 22nd with the object of appropriating \$500,000 to enable the National Assembly to hold regular sessions in Canton.

The Articles of the Confederation of the Constitutional Provinces will be promulgated in Canton on the 20th, when the Military Governor and other leaders will swear allegiance on behalf of Kwangtung, the other authorities of the Southwestern provinces doing the same.

### Li Shun Resigns Again

For the third time in a week, Tsuchun Li Shun offered his resignation to Peking Friday and recommended General Chi Shih-yuan, the incumbent of Nanking, to act in his capacity temporarily. President Feng immediately responded refusing to accept the resignation, stating that the Central Government will never allow an important position like his to be held by Chi even for a few days. Many Northern Tsuchuns have also asked General Li Shun to remain.

Endorsed by General Lu Yung-ting, a definite proposal was made by Tsuchun Chen Kwan-yan of Kiangsu Friday in a telegram to Peking for the restoration of the dissolved Parliament under the condition that President Li Yuan-hung properly resigns in favor of President Feng, that Premier Wang Shih-chen be elected Premier through the Legislature and that the old Parliament will follow the act of the rebellious Tsuchuns.

General Lu Yung-ting further adds that although it makes little difference to himself whether a new Legislature is convened or the old one restored, the majority seems to favor the recalling of the old one. As a mediator, he must follow the majority. The succession to the Presidency by President Feng should best be sanctioned by the old Parliament. Should there be any opposition on the part of the Northern provinces, it is up to the President to appease them. General Li Yuan-hung, however, has lost his prestige and should not be restored.

An attempt to have Tsuchun Chang Tso-hin of Mukden head the military conference in Tientsin has failed. General Chang is being engaged in the suppression of the Mongolian monarchists in his province. Tsuchun Wang Chuan-yan of Hupoh reports that Tsuchun, near Yochow, is being besieged by Southern troops, while Yochow itself is threatened. Unless the government despatches heavy reinforcements, he fears, both cities will soon be in the hands of the rebels.

### Rebellion In Shantung

A more than ordinary uprising has manifested itself in Shantung. A despatch of revolutionary soldiers appeared thirty li from Tsinanfu and captured two field guns and several cases of ammunition from the troops of Tsuchun Chang Hui-chi. General Chang has ordered the immediate return from Chuchowfu of Shantung troops, whom he recently despatched for the suppression of the South. The rebels are now holding Ishuihsien and Jihchowhsien as their headquarters, while the government soldiers of Yenchowfu have joined them.

The brother of Tsuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu, General Li Shin, called on the President Friday with an autographed letter from the Kiangsu Military Governor and returned to Nanking on the same day.

A Hongkong telegram states that General Lung Chi-kwang's troops have occupied Yeungchunhsien, half way between Canton and Luichow. Southern troops sent from the provincial capital have taken a position at Shaoching. Several thousand bandits from the Kotaoan occupied Kwonghol, Kwangtung, Wednesday.

### Unrest In Fukien

#### China Press Correspondence

Hingwa, China, January 14.—There is a great deal of unrest in this part of Fukien Province. Southern parties have sent in money to arm local troops to be used in overthrowing the government, to declare independence and to join with the South. This province is predominantly in favor of the South but it is held for the North at present by large forces of troops stationed at Poochow and Amoy. Many people fearing an uprising are fleeing from the walled cities to country places. Bandits are springing up all over the country.

#### Pingtu Troops Sent West

#### China Press Correspondence

Pingtu, Shantung, January 14.—The troops which have been stationed in Pingtu county for the protection of this section have all been withdrawn and sent west. The local gendarmes now have the task of protecting this section. They have purchased cannon from Tsinanfu and have been practicing south of the city. The cannon which they now have would make the first inventor of a gun think that his was a perfect article. They are more crude than one can imagine. They make a noise, however, and that seems to be what they want.



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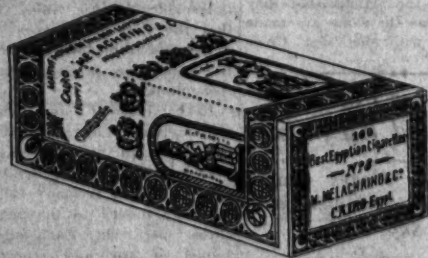


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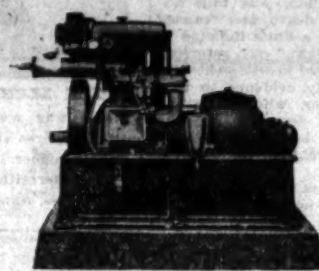
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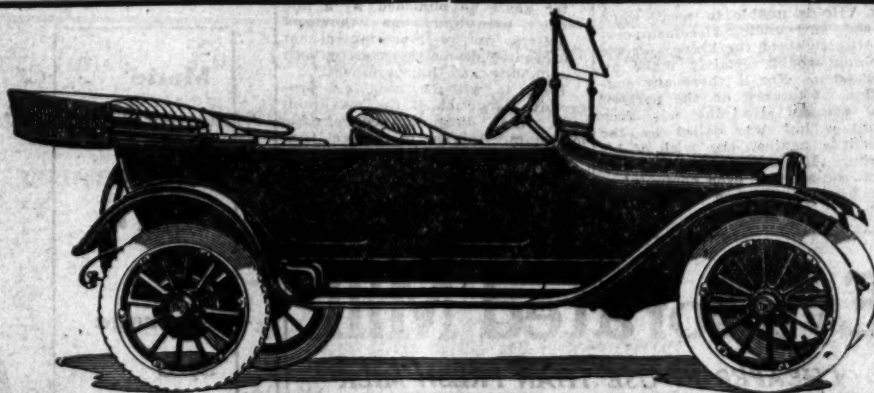
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## Filipino Sailor Sent To Prison

(Continued from Page 1)  
admitted "Exhibit A," my motion being based on the additional testimony of the witness."

The witness here referred to was the Assessor who sat at the inquest and whose testimony related to the character of that proceeding and showed incidentally that the accused was present.

The naked legal question whether the record of a coroner's inquest is admissible in another case is one upon which the courts are divided. In England and several American jurisdictions the record is admitted and considered, though it is, of course, not conclusive as to the cause of death. In another group of American courts such a record is excluded. These latter tribunals, however, formulate rules for jury trials and naturally seek to guard against unwarranted inferences which a jury might draw from a coroner's inquest. But in this jurisdiction, where all trials are by the court, no such need arises. A liberal rule which permits the court to consider such evidence for what it may be worth may safely, and we think should, be adopted here. Especially in a case like this where the record in question was once formally admitted without objection and where the motion to strike was made only after the introduction of new evidence, which in our judgment changes the situation in no way, we have no hesitancy in overruling the motion.

### Finding of Inquest

The finding which was thus admitted was that death was "caused by a wound with a knife inflicted in the course of a fight," etc., referring to the affair above mentioned. But it is not the only evidence to that effect. Dr. Tucker, who was called to attend the deceased at the hospital, testified in response to the question as to what, in his opinion, caused the death:

"My opinion is a stab wound probably of the heart but possibly of the liver."

It is true that the physician made no post-mortem examination; but, while this is advisable, as recommended by high authority, we find no warrant for rejecting the opinion on that ground. Moreover the occurrence when the wound was inflicted, though apparently unknown to the physician, clearly strengthens his opinion. The Sikh policeman who arrested the Filipino testifies that the deceased backed into his arms after receiving the wound, and later became unconscious. Mr. Hilborne, who took the deceased to the hospital in his car, testified:

"I saw blood oozing from his chest; I knew it was in a dangerous condition."

Upon being asked his reasons for so concluding he said:

"Seeing the blood oozing from his heart; the man tried to speak and he couldn't, and knowing the closeness of the wound to the region of the heart and the constant flow of blood when it was coming out. . . . Shortly after I put him in the motor car he collapsed."

Now the deceased, according to the statement of his father at the inquest, was a boy of 18 and was employed as a coolie in a cotton mill. We cannot assume without evidence that one of that age and occupation died from some organic cause other than the wound which produced such a flow of blood and so soon after which the victim collapsed and died. We must therefore find the proof sufficient to show that death resulted from the wound.

After the stabbing the accused broke away and fled to the ship. Sergeant Knight of the Police Force went there accompanied by a Filipino who had been brought to the station and who is identified as Simon Antong.

Sergeant Knight testifies: "I asked him who was the tall man who used the knife, and he pointed to the accused."

Q. In what way?  
A. As the man who used the knife, who stabbed the Chinese on Janan Road.

Whereupon the witness arrested the accused.

Defendant's counsel contends that this cannot be given full probative force because it is hearsay. But an exception has always been made of acts or statements in the accused's presence. Thus in the report of the trial of Elizabeth Canning for Perjury (1754) appears the following:

"I said to Canning, 'Now look for the woman that robbed you'; she immediately pointed to Mary Squires and said, 'That old woman in the corner was the woman that robbed me.' . . . Somebody said (I think it was Mary Squires' daughter), 'Do you hear what the gentleman says? she says you robbed her.' The old woman got up from the stool immediately, and said—Mr. Morton: I object against that being mentioned; it is no evidence. Court: He may give an account of what was said in the defendant's hearing and presence."

In a prosecution for horse stealing testimony that one in the accused's presence, had remarked that he would like to get hold of the horses in question was admitted over objection. In affirming the conviction the appellate court said:

"We do not think this testimony was irrelevant or prejudicial if defendant was present when the statement was made, or if he made the same, but think it extremely pertinent and proper testimony, regardless of whether or not there had been a conspiracy proven. The bill does not show that defendant did not hear the statement, nor does it show he did not make it. In either event, the testimony would be admissible."

### Authorities Discussed

Defendant's counsel cites a text-

## Famous Dog Of War Dies In Bed After Many Battles



MAJOR LEON OSTERREITH.

Nellie was wounded in the first battle of Ypres and lost her master, a British officer. She was found by Major Osterreith, of the Belgian First Guides, and joined his service.

writer's opinion that such evidence is "only introductory and for the purpose of introducing and explaining A's (the accused's) conduct and behavior when the charge was made and his answer upon that occasion." But aside from the fact that no cases are cited for this limitation and that it does not appear in those above cited, it cannot be applied here because there is no evidence as to what defendant's "conduct and behavior" were when he "was pointed out as . . . the man who stabbed the Chinese," nor that he made any "answer." Now defendant, though testifying in his own behalf, does not deny that he was "pointed out." Indeed he admits that Simon, the Filipino, was with "the policeman," Sergeant Knight, who came to the ship and that the latter pointed him out as "gully" and the accused does not claim that he denied the imputation or said anything.

We are of the opinion, therefore, that this evidence of identification should be applied as in the cases above cited and that any extension of the hearsay rule (which again is mainly to guard against misleading the jury) not warranted by the decision ought not to be made in a jurisdiction where all trials are by the court.

Defendant's counsel assails the reliability of Simon's identification on the ground that he was struggling with the Sikh policeman when the stabbing occurred and that the latter failed to recognize the assailant, whom he identified, however, as one of the three Filipinos. Now these were Simon's companions and it would not seem strange if he were better able than the Sikh to differentiate the one who held the knife and stabbed the deceased. Nor does it follow that because the latter did not see the stabbing Simon could not. His failure to mention it or his identification at the preliminary investigation, eight days later and in his deposition, taken fifteen days later, might well be explained on the ground that sufficient time had then elapsed for the boys to agree upon a different story; which may also have been the reason why they were not called by the government. At any rate Simon's undisputed identification at the ship, immediately after the stabbing, seems to us more trustworthy than a story told one or two weeks later.

After defendant's identification and arrest on shipboard he was taken to the police station and there placed in a room with the other Filipinos. The storekeeper who had sold him the fruit was then called and asked to indicate the one who stabbed the deceased. He, too, pointed the accused as did, likewise, a cotton mill coolie. Both of these men testified at the trial that they saw the accused stab the deceased.

Counsel devotes more than half of his argument to a criticism of the storekeeper's testimony. His analysis of the latter is keen and searching but fails to convince us that the

storekeeper failed. So far as appears they were not previously acquainted. Counsel says:

"It is improbable that the accused had a knife at the time of the stabbing for if he had one he would have used it instead of the fruit dealer's knife when peeling his apple at the fruit shop."

Now the only witness besides the accused himself who refers to such a knife is Gregorio Galating and he testified on direct examination in reply to the

"Q. Tell us who used the knife?  
A—I alone myself, in peeling the apples."

On cross examination, indeed, he says "each of us used the same knife." But if we were to apply to this witness the strictures which counsel would have us apply to the Chinese witnesses we would have to reject his testimony altogether.

Assuming, however, that there was such a knife we do not think that it necessarily follows that the accused would have used his own instead. If the knife was passed around from one to the other it would seem quite natural for the accused to have used it along with the rest.

Counsel also considers that "One evidence which seems to point strongly to the innocence of the accused is that he arrived at the ship ahead of Gregorio and Ramon, thus indicating there was no delay in making his escape."

But flight is usually treated as a mark of guilt, not innocence, and the more rapid the flight the stronger the mark.

### Identification is Upheld

The decision of this Court invoked by counsel on the question of identification bears little resemblance to the case at bar. There the accused, an American sailor among many similarly dressed, was identified sometime after the affair by the complaining witness only, who was to some extent an interested witness; while there were others present, and certain contrary circumstances left unexplained. Here the identification was by three persons, on the same evening when the crime was committed, none of whom can fairly be called interested, one of whom was of the accused's own race, and each of whom was independent and disconnected from the others. To reject such an identification would be to discourage needed prosecutions and to render convictions well-nigh impossible and we feel satisfied that it should be upheld as sufficient.

But the same testimony which identifies the accused as the assailant also shows (p. 4) that his blow was aimed at another and that he did not intend to stab the deceased. This brings the facts within the limits of the offense charged—manslaughter—as defined in a leading case:

"Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of another without malice; and may be either voluntary, as when the act is committed with a real design and purpose to kill, but through the violence of sudden passion, occasioned by some great provocation, which in tenderness for the frailty of human nature the law considers sufficient to palliate the criminality of the offense; or involuntary, as when the death of another is caused by some unlawful act, not accompanied by any intention to take life."

The Act of Congress of March 3, 1899, provides:

"That whoever unlawfully kills another, except as provided in the last three sections, is guilty of manslaughter, and shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than twenty nor less than one year."

The Act of March 3, 1901, contains the following:

"Whoever commits manslaughter shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The Federal Penal Code, enacted in 1909, provides:

"Whoever commits manslaughter shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Here it will be seen is a progressive reduction of the maximum with the disappearance of the minimum. In view of the fact that the offense was committed in the midst of an affray in which, although self-defense is not urged, he may have had reason to fear for his

personal safety, we feel that a penalty much below the maximum should be applied.

The accused is accordingly sentenced to imprisonment for one year and six months and to pay the costs of this prosecution; the said term to run from his incarceration on August 21, 1917, and to continue in the Prison for American convicts at Shanghai, until he can be transported to Bulid Prison.

Manila, territory of the Philippines where the balance of said term shall be served.  
By The Court,  
Charles E. Lobingier,  
Judge.

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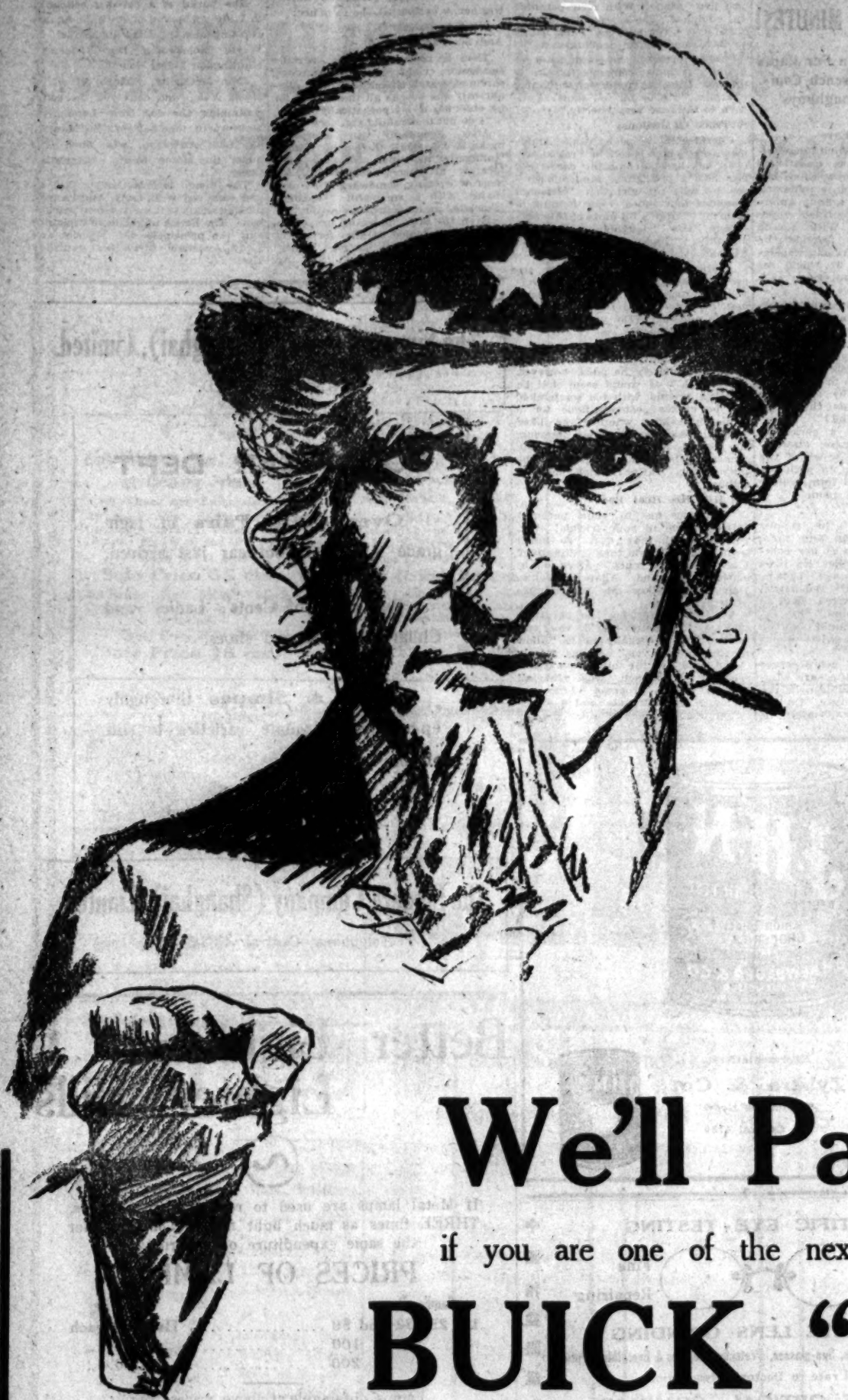
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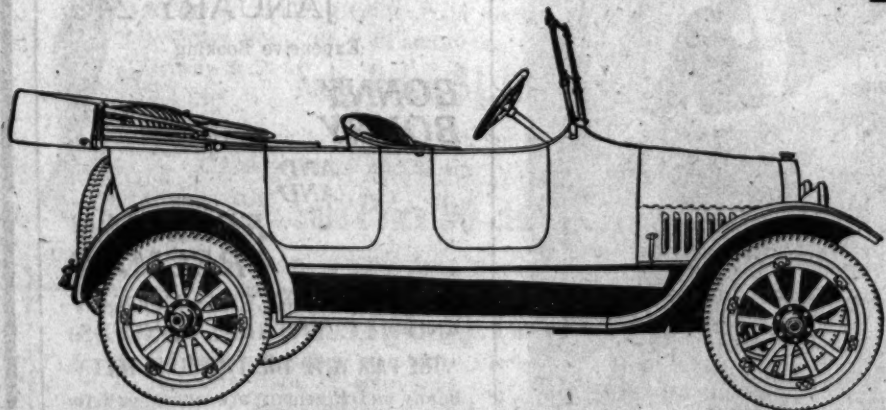
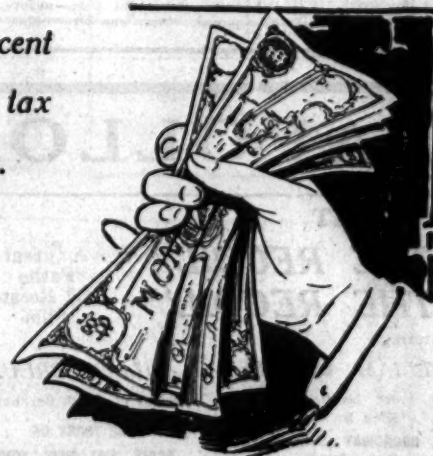
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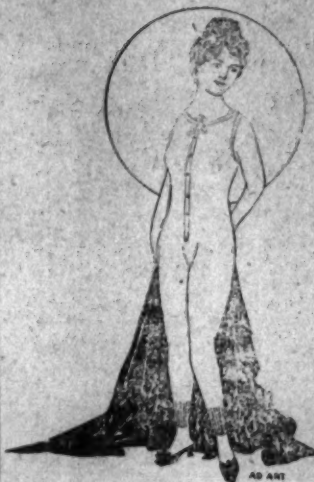
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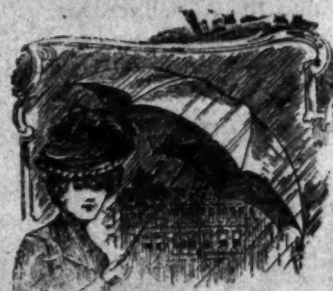
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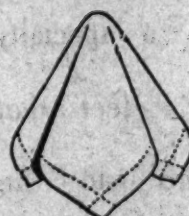
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THE LEADING STORE AT THE GATEWAY TO CHINA.



## GRAND FLEET IN THE NORTH SEA VISITED BY A CORRESPONDENT

Waiting As Patiently As It Can For The German Armada, Safely Riding In Its Impregnable Harbor, To Come Out For A Stand-Up Fight

NAVY MEN CONFIDENT IT WILL COME TO THAT

Meanwhile Gunnery And Turret Drill, Target Practice, Cleaning Ship, And Sailor Vaudeville Combine To Save The Personnel From Succumbing To Ennui

By Joseph W. Grigg  
(New York World)

With the Grand Fleet, November 12.—The fourth winter of the world war finds the British Grand Fleet at a higher stage of efficiency than it ever has been in all its history. It has been my privilege to spend a week aboard one of its big dreadnoughts and to see for myself what life in the King's navy is like, while waiting for the German High Seas Fleet to come out. Nelson waited outside Toulon three years to "take on" the French fleet, but he had no such armada to keep fit while doing so as has Sir John Jellicoe. Britain's sure shield is now a fleet of the highest technical character, with new features always being tried out and, when their worth is proved, adopted. It is handled by, as many men as there are people in what is a good sized modern town.

The Germans gain comfort from their humorous papers because they depict the waiting fleet of Albion as growing the world's greatest crop of seaweed, and from its deck seems waving fields of grass. But even so some Germans, including its seamen, know otherwise.

It was pitch-dark and rain was being swept along in gusts when I drew alongside H. M. S. — to find that newspaper correspondents are expected to do as the navy does and climb up rope ladders when the gangway has been stowed away for the night. My bag was swung aboard at the end of a rope, everything in it soaked, for a sea had come aboard a small vessel on which I had been a passenger and my bag had floated about on it as a tea leaf might in a cup. There was a hearty handshake from an officer as I scrambled to the deck of the battleship. It was just on the dinner hour, and I was led to the wardroom mess, and introduced to various officers. I was now in the battleship world, the only civilian on the planet. Cordially swept way any landlubber misgivings.

### Life On A Dreadnought

Life aboard a British dreadnought in the Grand Fleet is a constant rounding out of individual and collective powers. When at the base, ready always at a given moment, the vessel is a big institution. A gunnery instructor is tutoring a class; there is turret drill; the ship is kept as clean as a whistle. Then there comes the order to get under way for a sweep of the North Sea, or the order to do night or day firing.

"If you keep your ship clean you can shoot better," was an old British navy motto recited to me by one of its best known Admirals. A week with the fleet, in which I visited a number of its finest units, permitted one conclusion above all else—that there was a longing that Von Capelle's ships should come out for a stand-up scrap to a finish. You can find some men in the navy who have "doped" it out that Germans will make a big try before the war is over, but many more who think they will not. In the meantime nothing is being neglected to make it possible to throw into the battle the most powerful and highly organized fighting fleet the world has ever seen. What makes this certain is that every man is keen on his own job. The best inventive minds are at work, and are encouraged.

"The Grand Fleet by day is a leaden-colored picture of dreadnoughts. At night it is blotted out save for a few lights, and a landsman on deck must walk warily or sustain some personal damage. I have been occupying the Captain's sea cabin, which is reached easily enough in day time, but at night is appallingly difficult. It is a place which, in tourist phraseology, has the advantage of being swept by ocean breezes.

### Night-Firing Practice

Watertight bulkheads always seem to get in the way for a landsman, and this is particularly so when there is to be target practice. Under such conditions any person on board will take pity and personally conduct you to your destination. I was fortunate enough to come aboard a battleship going out for night firing.

We had been under way for some time when "general quarters" was sounded. I was taken to one of the rear turrets to watch the firing. The night was inky black and rain squalls were frequent. It was arranged for me to witness the firing from the top of the turret. I stood out there alone in my glory while the searchlight swept along the target. Suddenly it landed full on the mark and as it did so a host of seagulls floated quickly through its rays like

so many silver stars. There was a blinding flash and the smell of powder and a broadside blast had taken the target splendidly. There were more broadsides and spouting tongues of flame and geysers sending waterfalls over the target. The black smoke from the funnels sent clouds of dust into my eyes as it was whipped across the stern of the ship by the howling wind.

Then we altered our course, the great gray giant swinging around so as to place her port side to the target. Once more we ran ahead and let fly a shower of steel as the white finger of the searchlight penetrated the dark and showed up the naked framework of the target, and once more the gulls flitted through its rays and got a silver coating. Nearer at hand the beam was full of particles from the gun charges.

### In Their Own Hour

The practice over and we had come to anchor. There was a discussion among the chief officers about the effectiveness of the fire or what might be done to improve it.

In their off hours officers have their recreations. In the ward room after dinner a good piano player is always in demand. The person who presents a billiard table to a big ship has gained the lasting esteem of many a worthy British fighting man who can wield the cue. The "entertainers," as the midshipmen are called, have their own gunroom entertainment. The crew has its concerts, and the ship's band is an institution whose value cannot be exaggerated. The inevitable "merry-go-round" of the rounds of the ships of high and low degree. One evening on one of the great dreadnoughts I saw a program nearly all-American in character, which included a picture of Secretary McAdoo signing the first big check of the American loan to England.

### The Theater Ship

The theater ship of the Grand Fleet is really the cold storage supply vessel. Sitting facing the stage between decks, with crew comedians singing ragtime songs, while underneath the deck was stowed away thousands of carcasses of mutton, was an experience which I had one night this week. This show had been in course of preparation for several months, and included one stoker comedian equal to some of the best professional talent in the music halls of London, and a young deckhand with a tenor voice hard to equal outside high-class concert houses. The stoker's only failing was his habit of springing one questionable joke at each performance. All work and no play would certainly bear out the adage of making Jack a dull boy. Plenty of exercise, plenty of amusement, and an encouragement to make good use of the hours while waiting for Fritz to leave the protection of Heligoland and the Kiel Canal, is fully apparent in the daily life aboard the big ships. Once away to sea, there is no time for the diversions possible when at the base.

The food-saving campaign has had its effect on the Grand Fleet. There has been a strong effort on the part of each ship's company to add to the fleet fund by the disposal of by-products.

The first battle squadron, from May to September of this year, made a saving in meat of 3 tons, 2,169 pounds; sugar, 10 tons, 875 pounds; and bread, 48 tons, 1,211 pounds.

From March to September, the same squadron, through the collection of by-products, turned over to the Grand Fleet Fund a total of \$2,145; bones, \$965; bottles, \$510; clothing, \$1,295; tin, \$135.

### HOW A SHREWD OLD LADY OUTWITTED A SPY

On Aberdeen Express They Were The Only Occupants Of Compartment

By Roger Pocock

London, Nov. 15.—The best spy story in a long time comes from a medical officer, one of the big guns of his corps and profession. It is all about the Aberdeen Express, one of the world's quickest, long-distance runs. You leave London after the theater, go to bed in the train, have a cup of tea in bed at Edinburgh, and breakfast in Aberdeen, 499 miles from town. Northward from Edinburgh there are stops a while on the Forth Bridge, from whence you look down on to the decks of first-class battleships, and at Dundee and Montrose.

The old lady boarded the train at Edinburgh and the porter shoved her

into a non-smoking compartment of the day coach. The other passenger was a foreign gentleman of what nationality it would be hard to say, but foreign. As to the lady, she seemed a harmless old thing, some fifty-three years of age. The point is that one of the two was really a German spy, and any one's first suspicion would point to the old lady. She owned up frankly that she enjoys a gossip, and found the foreign gentleman quite a good fellow. As to his nationality, the accent gave no clue. She pumped him perseveringly.

A few miles out from Edinburgh the train stopped on the Forth Bridge. They say that the three great bridges at New York, and on, would equal the three spans of this stupendous cantilever, the biggest bridge in the world. From the trains one looks down upon a naval base of first-rate consequence. A spy, making rapid summary of the capital ships in full view, might pick up important information. Whether that information would be correct is another matter—they say the Admiralty is so artful. The thing which seems to be in the thing which is, and if that statement sounds obscure, I can only refer you for particular to the nearest German spy. He has a worrying job. The foreign gentleman stood up, gazing at the window, shutting out the view, and annoying the old lady, who also wanted to have a look. Moreover, she saw him go through a long fumbling procedure which puzzled her extremely. What on earth was he up to? The only thing she saw was the last swift movement which supplied the bulky part of his overcoat. And she caught the glimpse of a wing. Now the whole thing was clear: there must have been a message scribbled rapidly, folded and made fast, and then the sudden release of a carrier pigeon.

### The Old Lady's Specialty

And then the foreigner flashed round to see if the lady had noticed anything. No, evidently not. She looked vacant, nodding and half asleep.

"I looked stupid," she said afterward, "but that's my specialty." She must have done some very swift thinking before she lunged out to turn round. Her first impulse was to run along the corridor and find the guard or rouse the first soldier she saw. But then she remembered that she was in danger, and she did not want to be strangled, thrown out of the window and drowned in the Forth estuary. That would never do. No. She became affable, wondered what had delayed the train so long. He expressed noble sentiments concerning the Allies and contempt for Germany.

But as the train pulled into Dundee the old lady expressed her conviction that the morning papers would be for sale by this time at the bookstall. She felt that a little run on the platform would ease her limbs after the cramped compartment. She would buy a paper for the foreign gentleman also. He seemed content and consented to her request that he should see that nobody took her window seat in her absence.

Half-way to the bookstall she met a porter. It would be natural to ask him how long the train stopped. "Don't be seen speaking," she said, as she passed the porter. There's a spy in my carriage. Send the station master to me at the bookstall."

When the station master came behind her the lady spoke into an open newspaper just as though she were reading aloud. "Don't be seen speaking to me," she said. "There's a spy in my carriage. The train stops at Montrose next, eh? Well, wire Montrose."

She paid for her bundle of papers and walked back to the carriage. If the spy had seen her speak to anybody he might attempt to escape along the corridor, or onto the rail-

way track behind the train, or across the platform. Or he might jump from the train outside the station before it gathered speed. Worst of all for her, he might have confessed in the train.

Yet he seemed unassuming, sitting where she had left him, much

obliged for the newspaper. The plucky old lady sat opposite to her spy and entertained him until they reached Montrose.

### No Stranger

Then came to their compartment a British officer with an armed guard

and a detective, who greeted the spy at once like a long lost brother.

"Why," said he, "I've been searching for you for months."

The spy looked out through the window eastward and saw an armed sentry waiting on the metals in case he attempted escape. Then he looked

at the lady—the artful old lady—and sighed. Later the old lady received an official communication of warm congratulations on her patriotism, courage and high intelligence, begging her to accept the inclosure, memento of a fine deed done for her country.



## Dust poisons your skin

Your constant aim in the care of your skin should be to avoid irritation.

Never expose it to the grit and grime of dust.

Dust gets down into the pores and acts as a poison.

Always protect your skin with Vanishing Cream, before motoring, driving, travelling, etc. It makes a perfect guard. You will find Vanishing Cream especially fitted for this use, because it contains no grease and may be applied freely without injury to gloves, veil or clothing. Its base is one of the most valuable skin-softening ingredients that modern chemistry has placed at the service of women. For this and every occasion an application of Vanishing Cream has a wonderful effect upon your skin, making it fair, soft and velvety. It is most effective in

keeping your skin clear, transparent and delicate. The use of it will not promote the growth of hair in the slightest.

Keep your skin well protected with Vanishing Cream and it will withstand the dustiest trips without the slightest injury. Remember, spasmodic attention is of no value. Every time you omit the protection of an application of Vanishing Cream, you run the danger of irritating and injuring the texture and delicacy of your skin.

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Phone 80 ON ROUTE SAY ZOONG, 2 1/2 mow suitable for foreign residence ON RUE LAFAYETTE, 10 mow suitable for foreign residences.



## SERIOUS POSITION IN THE DUAL MONARCHY

Austria-Hungary Faces Difficult  
Internal Situation, Owing  
To Food Shortage

(By a special Tsch. correspondent  
lately in Bohemia.)

London, England.—The civil population of Austria-Hungary is suffering from a lack of food which is still worse than in Germany, and though an organized revolt is impossible at present, riots are frequent, especially in Bohemia and the other Slav provinces. The price of food has risen to five or ten times as much as it was before the war, and some provisions, such as potatoes, meat, butter, and sugar, are unobtainable. This desperate economic situation was brought about by lack of labor, and even in Austrian high official circles doubt prevails as to whether Austria will be able to hold out until next summer.

Financially, too, Austria is almost bankrupt, and this explains why Count Czernin is continuously talking of peace and uttering phrases about "disarmament" for consumption among allied pacifists. The Austrian State debts which, before the war, amounted to 14,000,000,000 kronen, amounted in June last to 41,000,000,000 kronen and will reach the huge figure of 60,000,000,000 kronen on June 30 of next year, provided the war lasts until that date. And as to the military situation, the following interpellation of the Tsch. deputies Pfk. Haberman and Menec, on Oct. 15, is an eloquent proof of Austria's exhausted manpower:

"On Oct. 5 the Ministry of Home Defense issued the following notice: 'That all men rejected at the fourth examination as physically unfit will be called up for service in the Landwehr.' This will necessarily mean that less capable Landwehr men will be sent to the front. Naturally this notice has created great consternation amongst the population. In the first place men are to be called up without a medical examination. Secondly, men called up for home defense only, are to be sent to the front. Both these steps are a flagrant contravention of the existing laws. The undersigned deputies ask, therefore, (1) whether the minister is willing to give an assurance that the recruiting will be done in accordance with law, and (2) whether he is willing to cancel the notice of the Ministry of Home Defense calling up men who are physically unfit for service at home and abroad."

As regards the political situation, the internal condition of complete confusion is most embarrassing for Austria. The Slavs are embittered against the dynasty and are only waiting for an opportune moment to strike a blow at the ransackable house of Austria. This is especially true about Bohemia, which has always been heart and soul with Russia and Serbia and in opposition to the Pan-German danger. President Wilson

rightly observed that "no lapse of time, no defeat of hopes, seems sufficient to reconcile the Tsch. of Bohemia to incorporation in Austria; pride of race and the memories of a notable and distinguished history keep them always at odds with the Germans and with the government set over their heads."

Today Bohemia is in a state of silent revolution. All the Tsch. and Slovaks are one in their desire to attain the independence promised to them in the Allies' note to President Wilson. Significant declarations by different Tsch. leaders will be quoted in which they all ask for the same thing—Independence from the rule of Berlin and Vienna. The following speech delivered by Deputy Rev. Zahradnik in the Reichsrat on Sept. 28, a part of which has been suppressed, may serve as an example of public opinion prevailing in Bohemia at present:

"You cannot blame us for rejecting a solution of the Tsch. question in this Parliament, seeing that your present policy is directed against our vital interests. Every nation has the right to decide its own destinies. That right must not be denied to the ten million Tsch. Slovaks. Let the Magyars say what they like, the Tsch. will not leave their brother Slovaks at the mercy of the Magyars. We also would welcome peace, but let no one forget that we have not shed our blood for German imperialism. When the millions come home from the front they will ask for liberty and equality, so that a repetition of the present world catastrophe may become impossible. We want an honest peace which will establish freedom for all nations, but not a peace which will leave our fetters untouched. Too long have we been at the mercy of the Germans and Magyars. The peace proposals of today are gratifying to the Tsch. who, from the beginning, were against the war. We are sorry that the Pope forgot to mention us. He also summoned Irish bishops to Rome, but he wants to know nothing about our nation. We will get our rights without his assistance. The Tsch. will never submit to the Germans. They will insist upon their declaration of May 30. Their attitude is the same as that of the Tsch. delegates in Stockholm: they ask for an absolutely independent Tsch. Slav state with all the attributes of sovereignty. The Tsch. are convinced that their question is too great to be solved in Vienna. It must be decided at the Peace Conference."

Another striking speech was delivered by Deputy Stransky in the Reichsrat on October 18, in reply to Count Czernin's peace proposals. He said that Austria started the war solely with the object of strengthening German predominance in the Dual Monarchy. He repudiated Count Czernin's peace conditions, as mere phrases, for the restoration of Austria's status quo would mean the preservation of German-Magyar hegemony. "Disarmament is no peace condition, it is only a means for preserving the free development of all nations after peace is concluded. Our enemies speak of different peace conditions of which Count Czernin failed to speak. He failed to mention that the Entente demands all renunciation of foreign domination over other nations. It is not true that the Entente is no longer interested in the liberation of subject nationalities. The world wants not only to establish peace, but a peace which will satisfy

all nations, and a world peace is only possible as a peace amongst all nations. How does Count Czernin cope with this problem? Austria is establishing, in conjunction with Germany, a Polish kingdom. But why does he stop with the Russian Poles? Are the Tsch. and Jugo-Slav questions less important? The Ruthenes likewise want to be free. Europe and America have both moral and political reasons for proclaiming the liberty of all nations. Moral reasons because, in our advanced age, one nation must not be allowed to rule another. Likewise, for political reasons, Europe could endure one strong Germany, but never two German empires side by side governed from Berlin. The objection that Great Britain, France and America are not so naïve as to fight merely for the liberation of the Tsch. Poles and Jugo-Slavs may be answered by the fact that the independence of these nations forms a guarantee that Europe will not be ruled from Berlin. As for Bohemia, the rights of the Tsch. Slovaks to a sovereign state are not weaker than those of the Magyars. We have never given up our right to independence, which even Count Czernin is bound to respect."

It is no secret that the whole population of Bohemia stands behind Professor Masaryk, the exiled Tsch. deputy and leader of the movement for Bohemia's independence, who has just succeeded in organizing a powerful autonomous Tsch. army to fight on the side of the allies on the western front. A few words may be said about the new Emperor. He is young, ignorant and inexperienced in politics, and consequently little respected by the Slav population. The more Austria becomes exhausted, the more do the Hapsburgs become mere puppets in the hands of von Hindenburg and von Mackensen. Internal policy is in abeyance. Weak men, with no reputation and no program, are at the head of the Government. The well-tried Austrian policy of "muddling through" is being practised, and it is hoped that the chaotic situation in Russia will result in a speedy conclusion of peace, in default of which Austria is bound to collapse.

It would be unwise to prophesy as to the future of this Dual Monarchy, considering that many things may yet happen in Austria which would be impossible elsewhere. Nevertheless, to any impartial observer, it must appear clear that Austria-Hungary today is in the throes of greater difficulties than ever before. The break-up of Austria-Hungary seems inevitable. The Tsch. in Bohemia are already organizing for their independent statehood, and the future alliance with Poland, which would mean 40,000,000 Slavs checking the "Drang nach Osten" is a subject publicly discussed. The movement for the unity of all southern Slavs has also increased greatly amongst all Serbs, Croats and Slovenes of Austria, while the Austrians, Italians and Rumanians are waiting for their liberation and union with Italy and Rumania respectively. The 30,000,000 Austrian Slavs and Latins are doing their best to embroil Austria and assist the Allies at great sacrifices. Their faith in the victory of the Allies and in the break-up of Austria is unshakable. They know that, in the end, the allied democracies will triumph over Germany and Austria-Hungary, the greatest stronghold of autocracy in Europe today.

## AMERICAN INGENUITY IS WITHOUT LIMIT, HE SAYS

German Language Paper Printed  
in Switzerland Praises  
America

Paris, December 8.—High praise for American ingenuity in massing its resources for war and in the ability of Americans as fighters is found in a copy of Mars, a newspaper published in the German language in Basle, Switzerland. A translation of the article follows:

"North America is the land of unlimited possibilities. Any author of novels of adventure therefore selects the sharp Yankee as his hero, especially if he is to undertake unheard of exploits based upon modern inventions. The American spirit of manufacture is far removed from loading, and its methods are sharply differentiated from European quiet bureaucracy. Therefore America's taking hold of general politics marks an epoch in progress for all the world. The newspapers inform us of that characteristic action on the part of Gen. Pershing, who upon finding the telephone line between the port of landing and his headquarters did not wait for long consultations with authorities, but using his own engineers built four new lines of telephones at once."

"All of those who regard America as unprepared to assist her allies with military aid do not understand her at all. They have forgotten that this usually non-military people is possessed of great military characteristics nevertheless, facility, fearlessness and a talent for organization, and that this is not the first time that she has had to organize armies and appear upon the field of battle as conqueror. They proved themselves in the war for liberty (1774-83), and in the sequel of 1812-15, as well as in the war with Mexico (1846-48) and with Spain (1898). And in that great crisis of the war secession (1861-65), the most terrific of modern wars up to the present; war, the Northern States and the Southern States as well proved their power as warriors. This war cost the North \$15,000,000,000 and was waged upon a hundred battlefields."

"A writer of that period said: 'Every one knows how energetically these manufacturers, merchants and mechanics develop the military spirit. Simple merchants leap over their counters and become Captains at once, or even Colonels and Generals, without the military training of West Point. Very soon they are no longer behind their colleagues of the Old World in the art of warfare, comprehending how to win the victories for which they spare neither shells, millions nor men.'"

"But in ballistics they far outstrip the Europeans. They manufacture guns not only of the greatest perfection, but also of unheard of size, which as a consequence have unexpected range. As to methods of warfare and efficient weapons, which can be trained in any and every direction, front and rear, up and down, no one can learn anything now from the English, the French or the Prussians, for the American howitzers and mortars surpass those of Europe as if they were pocket pistols in comparison with their fearful artillery machines."

"This is not really surprising. The Yankees are the leading mechanics of the world, born engineers, as the Italians are born musicians and the Germans born philosophers. It was very natural for them to turn their keen ingenuity to the invention of weapons of warfare. Their giant guns are used as universally as their sewing machines and arouse just as great astonishment and admiration. Among these miracles are the Parrott, Dahlgren, Rodman, Lewis guns. The Armstrong, Palliser, Treuille and Beaulieu have to yield the palm."

"If a man consider the unbroken commercial and industrial development of the United States he cannot doubt for a moment, that the descendants of the heroes of Vicksburg will prove the worthy of their forebears in the present contest."

## JUST EAT, SLEEP AND WORK.

That is all some people do. They are deprived of all the higher things in life, all the pleasures and joys of existence, because ill-health has robbed them of their efficiency, and ordinary duties now take so much time that there is no opportunity for relaxation and social pleasures.

Are you like that? If you are, look into your own case and see if worry is not responsible for much of your trouble. Ask yourself whether you fret over little things and avoid what you could just as well be pleasant.

The disorder which causes it's victims to worry, whether they have anything to worry about or not, is neurasthenia.

The patient is usually pale—showing that the blood is thin—cannot derive good from food taken, and feels very weak and tired. The first thing to do is to build up the blood, because anything that builds up the general health helps to correct the neurasthenic condition. Dr. Williams' pink pills are an ideal tonic for neurasthenia and nerve disorders, because neurasthenic patients should always avoid alcohol and other stimulants. Obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day from any dealer, or post free one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

FREE—Many facts are explained in the booklet, "The Nerves and their Needs," free, from above address. Send a post card for a copy.



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"THE LUST OF AGES"



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CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

## Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—2nd Sunday after the Epiphany. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Matins (plain). 11 a.m., Sung Eucharist, "Of the Glorious Body" (Viktoria). Preacher, The Dean. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 8 p.m., Evensong. "O Jesus, a meek" (Bach). Dean's second Lecture on the Epistle to the Romans.

St. John's Church.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m., Matins. Preacher, Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A. 8 p.m., Evensong.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jenafield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Right Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D.

Union Church.—Sunday, January 30, 11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. J. Darroch, Litt.D. Chant 94. Anthem, "God, who is rich in mercy" (Garrett). Hymns 14, 339, 355, 8 p.m., Preacher, Rev. E. J. Malpas, B.A. Chant 80. Anthem, "They that wait upon the Lord" (Elvey). Hymns 355, 20, 354.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—On Sunday the services will be conducted as follows: Morning, 11 a.m.,

by Rev. H. Van Dyck. Evening, 6 p.m., by Mr. F. S. Barling. Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service, 11 a.m. Subject: "Life." Sunday School, 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening 6 p.m. Reading Room, 21 Nanjing Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

Sunday Service League.—Rev. M. T. Stauffer of the China Continuation Committee will address the League today at 5 p.m., in the Martyn's Memorial Hall. Special music and a vocal solo by Mr. F. W. Gill.

American Song Service.—Mr. John K. Sage, formerly Mayor of Poughkeepsie, New York, and Appraiser of the Port of New York, will address the American Song Service at 4.30 p.m. today in the Palace Hotel. Mr. Sage is an American delegate to the International Customs Conference. His address will be: "America's War Reparations." Mrs. Frank Drake will sing.

## How To Destroy The Pan-German Threat

Great Prussian Schemes Still At Work—Possibility Of Alienating Those Now Enslaved By Germany

By Andre Cheradame

(In The Atlantic Monthly for Dec.) [These extracts comprise about half of the latest articles by M. Cheradame, the French writer who first exposed the full extent of Pan German plots for world domination.]

THE rebuilding of the forces of Russia must inevitably be a long, arduous, and doubtful undertaking. It is advisable, therefore, to consider, at the same time, if there is not some method of making up for the Russian default by bringing into play, to further the victory of the Entente, certain powerful forces which the Allies have not thus far even thought of employing.

Now, these forces and this method do exist; but in order to enforce clearly their reality, their importance, and the way to make use of them, I must, in the first place, call attention to a fundamental and enduring error of the Allies, set forth the extraordinary credulity with which they allow themselves to be ensnared in the never-ending intrigues of Berlin, and describe the principal shifts which Germany employs, with undeniable cleverness, to annul to an extraordinary degree the effect of the Allies' efforts.

For three years past events have notoriously proved that the concrete Pan Germanist scheme, developed between 1895 and 1911, has been followed strictly by the Germans since the outbreak of hostilities. Now, the diplomacy of the Entente is devised as if there were no Pan Germanist scheme.

This is the source of all the vital strategical and diplomatic errors of the Entente—consequences of the failure to understand the German military and political maneuvering. Here is proof derived from recent events—one of many which it would be possible to allege.

When it was announced a few weeks ago that Austria would play an apparently preponderant part in the reconstitution of Poland, a very large number of newspapers in the Entente countries decided that "it is perfectly evident that the Austrian policy has carried the day in Poland." A similar deduction has led allied readers to believe that Vienna has prevailed over Berlin. The result has been to strengthen the faith of those who deem it possible to impose terms on Berlin through the channel of Vienna, and even to induce Austria to conclude a separate peace. Now, to convey such an impression as this to allied public opinion is to lead it completely astray. If the Hapsburgs are playing an apparently predominant part in Poland it is solely because that part, as we are about to prove, is assigned to them by the Pan Germanist scheme.

In the pamphlet, "Pan-Germany and Central Europe about 1910," published in Berlin in 1895, which contains the whole Pan Germanist plan, we find the following: "Poland and Little Russia (the Kingdom to be established at Russia's expense) will agree to have no armies of their own, and will receive in their fortresses German or Austrian garrisons. In Poland, as well as in Little Russia, the postal and telegraph services and the railways will be in German hands."

For twenty-two years the Pan Germanist scheme has been follow-

ed up. Tannenbergh, in his book "Greater Germany," which appeared in 1911—a work whose exceptional importance has been demonstrated by events, and which, in all probability, was inspired officially—prophesies very distinctly:

"The new Kingdom of Poland is made up of the former Russian portion, of the basin of the Vistula, and of Galicia, and forms a part of the new Austria."

"These most unequivocal words appeared, it will be admitted, three years before the war. Now Le Temps of Sept. 7, 1917, said on the authority of the Polish Agency at Bern, which is subsidised by Austria and publishes news communicated to it by the Government of Vienna:

"Germany would take such portion of Russian Poland as she needs to rectify her 'strategic frontiers.' This portion would include almost a tenth of Russian Poland. The rest would be annexed to Austria. The Emperor Charles would thereupon issue a decree of annexation of Russian Poland to Galicia, under the title of Kingdom of Poland."

The dual monarchy would then become triple, and the first result of this readjustment would be to compel all Poles to undergo military service in the Austrian armies. All the deputies representing Galicia would automatically leave the Austrian Reichstag, to enter the new Polish Parliament, which would give the German parties in the Austrian Parliament a certain, absolute majority."

This result of the present action of Vienna and Berlin, foreshadowed by the Temps apparently for the near future, has been in view for twenty-two years. In fact, in the fundamental pamphlet of 1895, already quoted, it is said that "Galicia and the Bukovina will be excluded from the Austrian monarchy. They will form the nucleus of the Kingdom of Poland and Little Russia . . . which, however, may be united, by the personal link of the sovereign, to the reigning house of Hapsburg."

So it is that, very far from having forced anything upon Germany in relation to Poland, Charles I. of Hapsburg has shown that he submits with docility to the Pan Germanist decrees, since he gives his entire adhesion to the carrying into effect of the plan followed at Berlin from 1895 to 1911—for nineteen years before hostilities began. The actual fact, therefore, is the direct antithesis of what the conclusions of many allied newspapers have, of course in absolute good faith, permitted their readers to believe. Now everything goes to show that this error arises solely from a technical ignorance of the Pan Germanist scheme, of which the guiding spirit of the Entente seem to have no more conception than a considerable portion of the allied press. However, if they wish for victory, the Allies must inevitably act in systematic opposition to the Pan Germanist scheme. They cannot therefore dispense with the necessity of becoming thoroughly familiar with it.

Nor is there any more reliable guide, since the events that have taken place for three years past have demonstrated the absolute accuracy of the Pan Germanist giving anterior to the war. Knowing what the Germans are going to

do, we can deduce therefrom the best means of opposing it. If this method had been followed, no serious error would have been committed by the Allies. They would have understood that Germany was making war in behalf of the Hamburg-Ferian Gulf enterprise—which was intended to supply her with the instruments of world-domination; that, consequently, the Danube front, which the Allies held, must be retained at whatever cost, which would have been, comparatively speaking, very easy, if they had recognised in time this imperative necessity.

Now, if the Allies had retained their hold of the Danube front, the war would have been over nearly two years ago. It is, in fact, solely because they did not grasp the necessity of thus holding it, that the Germans have been able to carry out their Eastern plan and to constitute the Pan Germany which must now be destroyed in order to avoid the defeat of civilisation, and eventual slavery. To effect this destruction is infinitely easier than is generally believed, on the condition that the most is made of the causes tending to the internal dissolution of Pan Germany. But, to understand these available causes, familiarity with the Pan Germanist scheme is indispensable. It is urgently necessary, therefore, to put an end to this intolerable condition, namely, that, while the Allies have an extraordinary opportunity to become accurately acquainted with the whole program of procedure at Berlin, as contained in a multitude of German documents—that is to say, the real objects of Germany in the war—while they have this opportunity, they go on acting and arguing as if the program did not exist. It is this condition which proves most clearly the extraordinary and enduring credulity which the Allies exhibit in face of the endless German intrigues.

Now it is an astonishing fact that the warnings given by the Germans themselves—the occupation of more than 800,000 square kilometers by the Kaiser's troops, the burgling of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey by the Government of Berlin—have not yet availed to prevent a considerable proportion of the Allies from continuing to be enormously deceived. At the very moment when the German General Staff is strengthening the fortifications of Belgium, especially about Antwerp, there are those among the Allies who seriously believe that, by opening negotiations, they will succeed in inducing Germany to evacuate that ill-fated country and to repair the immense damage that she has inflicted on her.

There are those who wonder what the objects of the war on Germany's part can be, when the occupations of territory by Germany, corresponding exactly to the Pan Germanist scheme dating back twenty-two years, make these objects as clear as day.

There are those who attach importance to such declarations as the German Chancellor may choose to make, when every day that passes forces us to take note of monumental and never-ending German lies and of the unwearied duplicity of Berlin.

Now, as we shall see, it is mainly in the territory of the three vassals of Germany—that is, in Poland, which I am about to set forth can be carried out in the first instance, without however, causing any prejudice—far, far from it—to the invaluable assistance which the Americans are preparing to bring to the Allies on the western front. For all these reasons, it seems desirable that American public opinion should admit the imperative necessity of a situation absolutely unequivocal with regard to the Governments of Constantinople, Sofia, Vienna, and Budapest, which are vassals of Berlin and by that same token substantial pillars of Pan Germany.

About 6,000,000 inhabitants of Pan Germany early in 1917, about 73,000,000 Germans, with the backing of only 21,000,000 vassals—Magyars, Bulgars, and Turks—have today reduced to slavery the immense number of 82,000,000 allied subjects—Slavs, Latins, or Semites, belonging to thirteen different nationalities, all of whom desire the victory of the Entente, since that alone will assure their liberation. In addition, a considerable portion of Germany's vassals would, under certain conditions, gladly throw off the yoke of Berlin.

There are, in Central Europe alone, 55,000,000 people determinedly hostile to Germanism, forming an enormous, favorably grouped mass, occupying a vast territory, commanding a part of the German lines of communication, and comparatively far from the fronts where the bulk of the German military forces lie.

Moreover, at the present crisis, these 55,000,000 human beings, subjected to the most heartless German and Bulgarian terrorism, are coming to understand better and better that the only means of escape from a ghastly slavery, from which there is no appeal, is to contribute at the earliest possible moment to the victory of the Entente. The insatiable ambitions that have already taken place in Poland, Bohemia, and Transylvania prove what a limitless development these outbreaks might take on if the Allies should do what they ought to do to meet this psychological condition. It is clear that, if these 55,000,000 slaves of Central Europe should revolt in increasing numbers, this result would follow first of all: The default of Russia would be supplied. Indeed, the Germans, being harassed in rear of their eastern fronts, would be considerably impeded in their military operations and in

## Military Critic's Review Of The War

Great German Offensive Probable On Western Front Between Verdun And Rheims

Nothing has occurred to disturb the military situation in Europe since mid-December, and therefore the following discussion of it, by the military expert of The New York Times, may be taken as fully up to date:

By A Military Expert

During last week the Germans made effective answer to the British attack of Nov. 20 against the Cambrai front.

The situation preceding the German attack was briefly as follows: The main British advance had been along the Bapaume-Cambrai road, and it extended from the rear toward the bend in the line gradually tapered into the old Over the front of several miles the British had crossed the canal and, although they had not been able to move forward far beyond it, were nevertheless, apparently holding their own with their backs but a few hundred yards from the canal. The German resistance was centered upon the Bapaume-Cambrai road, and that was where their effort expended itself. South of the point where the British line crossed the canal there had been no fighting at all. After many fruitless counterattacks along the northern part of the line just west of Cambrai, the fighting had died down, until, when Saturday morning dawned, it dawned, there was relative quiet.

But the Germans, in the meantime, had been massing their troops and preparing for a great attack, even before Saturday morning dawned, the salient and at the center simultaneously, one attack to fall between Bourlon and Moeuvres, a second on the canal, and a third in the south about Gonnelleu. The idea was that, by breaking through on either side of the British wedge, the center would be exposed on both flanks while, at the same time, it would be unable to make good its retreat because of the pressure on its front. Thus, not only would the German attack be successful, but the gains of General Byng nullified, but the forces holding the advanced ground would be captured or destroyed.

The attack was delivered simultaneously. In the north, the line west of Bourlon held firmly, and the German attacks, made apparently in the same general formation, of the front of the British line, with great masses of infantry, were thrown back with heavy losses. In the center the same general fate was met. The Germans were unable to break through the British line. This is not surprising, inasmuch as the center attack was less violent than that in the north, and its success would have meant the loss of the British salient.

In the south, however, the British were taken just as completely by surprise as were the Germans in the north. The German line was driven through the German resistance to Cambrai. The British line was penetrated for a depth of nearly three miles. The German attack, and in the case of the British, the British gun positions.

The German attack was up to this point but partially successful. It did, however, narrow the British wedge to the point where it was less than five miles across. The situation thus created was extremely awkward. The Germans, since the first week of the war, had been concentrating on either side extremely heavily. Another blow similar to the last and the whole salient would have been endangered with the thousands of British troops in it. The Germans had placed General Byng in a situation where to hold on was to run a very grave risk, while to let go was to give up the most important part of his gain of the previous week. The latter alternative was adopted and the danger of the salient removed by a skillful retreat, effected probably at night on December 6.

Though the retreat of General Byng's forces from the dangerous position in which they had been placed was an exceedingly well-planned and well-executed bit of reverse for British arms. Cambrai should have been the British attack. As long as the British held to the heights around Bourlon Wood they commanded the entire valley of the Scheldt, and the German supplies were sent into Cambrai and distributed. Having given this up under the pressure exerted by the Germans, the British retain a belt of land about the miles deep and wide which embraces a valuable stretch of the Hindenburg line. To this extent they still remain successful. Measured in another way—by the relative casualty

conditions the attacks of the Allies would have much more chance of success than they have today. . . .

Of 10,000,000 Magyars, there are a fact not generally known among the Allies—9,000,000 poor agricultural laborers cynically exploited by a million nobles, priests, and officials. These 9,000,000 Magyars, the proletarians are exceedingly desirous of peace. As they did not want the war, they detest those who forced it on them. They would be quite capable of revolting at the last moment against their feudal exploiters, if the Allies, estimating accurately the shocking social conditions of these poor Magyars, were able to assure them that the victory of the Entente would put an end to the agrarian and feudal system under which they suffer.

Is not this a state of affairs eminently favorable to the interests of the Allies? Would not the Germans in our place have turned it to their utmost advantage long ago?

Let us inquire how this assistance of the 88,000,000 persons confined in Pan Germany in their own desire can be obtained and made really effective.

Let us start with an indisputable fact. The immense results which the German propaganda has achieved in barely five months in boundless Russia, with her 132,000,000 inhabitants, where it has brought about, in Siberia as well as in Europe, separatist movements which for the most part—I speak of them because I have traveled and studied much in Russia—would never have taken place but for their

lists—the advantage is unquestionably on the side of the British.

In connection with the German reaction against the British, there are several outstanding points of interest which naturally lead to a discussion of the probable German plan in the west as modified by the practical impossibility of any activity on the Russian front. The first of these points is the time which elapsed from the opening day of the British attack to the beginning of the German counter-attack. The British attack was launched on Nov. 20, that of the Germans on Dec. 1, just eleven days later. The portion of the line struck by the British was thinly held. It is obvious from the fact that, although the German front was broken on a front of about twelve miles and penetrated to a depth of over five miles, only about 8,000 prisoners were taken.

Eleven days later this same front was more heavily manned than any other section of the German line. Where did these men come from? Surely not from the Russian front. There was not sufficient time. The moving of an army corps involves the use of over 100 Continental railway trains. The distance from the Russian front to the front in France is great and the efficiency of transport is in inverse proportion to the distance. It must travel. It was not possible, therefore, in the few days between the two attacks to move any material strength from Russia to France.

The reinforcements could not, moreover, be drawn from Italy. In the first place, there is no evidence that there are any great number of German troops engaged in the Italian campaign—in fact, such evidence as has come to us indicates that there is not. In addition to this, the Italians, at the time, showed unexpected strength and had begun to strike back. To have weakened the Italian front under such circumstances would have been too dangerous an expedient to have received serious consideration.

The German reinforcements for the Cambrai front must, therefore, have been drawn from some other sector. North of Arras, in the Lille sector, the German trenches must be strongly held. Although no infantry action has taken place in some weeks, General Haig has kept the Pashendeale front under continuous pressure by pounding with his artillery. There has been no time during these weeks when the Germans could weaken this front with anything like a reasonable safety. As the British front between Bullecourt and St. Quentin was all more or less active, the reinforcements must have come from the French front between La Fere and Verdun.

It may be of interest at this point to depart for a moment from this side of the subject to the general situation in the west as it concerns the Germans. Their normal strength in the west has been about 180 divisions, or, approximately, two and a half million troops. In the last three months, however, nearly twice as many divisions have been identified, so that the number of German troops in France and Belgium has been during that period, not less than four and a half million. This addition of troops, of course, came from the Russian front, which has been practically denuded of German forces. Opposed to the Germans in the west there are certainly not less than four million British and French. For the first time, then, since the first year of the war, Germany finds herself numerically superior to her enemies. And, moreover, there is every indication that this superiority will be maintained at least until the summer of 1918, possibly until the winter.

Germany has every available man at the front. The possible recruiting of the year will be small. But equally so will be that of France and England. France has drained her man power, Britain likewise has thoroughly scoured her population for men of military age and fitness. The indications are that Summer will find not more than a half million American troops in Europe, so that, at best, Germany's numbers will be hardly more than equalled.

In February, 1916, we had a somewhat similar situation. Germany was at the crest of her wave on the western front. In numbers, in equipment, and in the mechanics of war she could never hope to be stronger. There was, however, a constant accession to the fighting power of her enemies. Russia, though presumably weak, was still in the field, and with every prospect of growing stronger as time passed. What her enemies, not yet at full strength, were doing, was stronger each day, Germany then at the high-water mark of her power, elected to strike in an effort to secure

artificial agitation—these results constitute, beyond dispute, a striking demonstration of what the Allies might do if they should exert themselves to act upon "races radically anti-boche, held captive against their will in Pan Germany. Assuredly, in the matter of propaganda, the Allies are very far from being as well equipped as the Germans and from knowing how to go about it as they do. But the Germans and their vassals are so profoundly detested by the people whom they are oppressing in Pan Germany; these people understand so fully that the remnant of their liberty is threatened in the most uncompromising way; they are so clearly aware that they can free themselves from the German-Turkish-Magyar yoke only as a result of this war and of the decisive victory of the Entente, that they realise more clearly every day that their motto must be, "Now or never."

To sum up—in Central Europe, through the liberation, preceded by the legitimate and necessary revolution, of its martyred peoples, are found in conjunction, (a) the means of making good the default of Russia; (b) the basis of a new and decisive conclusion of the war; (c) the possibility of destroying Central Pan Germany; (d) the consequent wiping out of the immense advantages from the war which the mere existence of Pan Germany assures to Germany; and (e) the elements of a lasting peace upon terms indisputably righteous and strictly in accordance with the principles of justice invoked by the Entente.

a decision. The result was the battle of Verdun.

With the military situations then and now so similar in essential elements, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the decision of the German military leaders will also be the same—especially now that political requirements make a strong peace drive (such as we have seen in Italy) expedient. It is evident, then, that indications point to a German offensive on the western front—something that was beyond the range of possibility while Russia was either positively or negatively dangerous.

The location of the attack can also be fixed with strong probability of exactness. The British front is not only strong but is backed up by a strong reserve force. Moreover, on this front is the Hindenburg line of defense, a line so constructed as to

negative the idea of serving as a line from which to launch an offensive. In the south the French hold the entire line of the heights of the Aisne, along the crest of which runs the Chemin des Dames. Because of this advantage of position, the Germans recently retired across the Ailette, giving over the entire valley to the French. An offensive growing out of such a situation is highly improbable. Of a direct attack on Verdun the Germans have had a taste likely to prove enough even for a glutton. Had Germany been able to hold all her gains on each bank of the Meuse, the case might be different. But with every point of vantage in the original French position still in French hands, another such effort as that which marked the 1916 campaign is almost beyond conception.

On the Lorraine and Alsace fronts, general topographical conditions,

added to the necessity of moving through narrow passes, completely negative the idea of any protracted action in force.

There is left, then, only the front between Rheims and Verdun—the Champagne front. First, of all, there is an excellent reason why the French should be the ones to receive the blow. France is of the powers in the west, the most nearly exhausted. Another Verdun, with its terrible losses, might well tax her beyond her strength. And the front in the Champagne offers attractive rewards as the result of success in a German offensive effort. On the east the French positions in the Argonne Forest would be turned, forcing the French to pull their lines back and converting the Verdun lines into a narrow-necked wedge, almost three-quarters surrounded. Indeed, the French position would not be dissimilar to that of the British in the salient before Cambrai which they were compelled to evacuate. In the same way the whole Verdun position might be taken without frontal attack, provided the Germans could bite deeply enough into the Champagne country. To the west of the line of advance the position of Rheims and of the line along the Aisne heights would be generally the same, so that the entire French line, from Soissons to St. Michel, might be affected.

To return to the source of the German reserves which were thrown into the battle of Cambrai, it has been shown that they could not have been drawn from any other section than that opposite the French. The German strength on the French front must, therefore, have been very great. This lends color to the theory that a heavy attack on the French lines was being planned. It also gives us a reason for the British offensive against Cambrai. The British offensive against Cambrai was a direct blow against the blow against Italy through the creation of a diversion; although, the idea that the British had the latter object in mind is generally negated by the relatively small number of German troops engaged in the Italian theater. It might further be said, with reference to the situation in France, that it is entirely conceivable that not only did General Byng know that the Germans on the front where he attacked were numerically weak, but it was also known that heavy concentrations had been made somewhere before the French lines.



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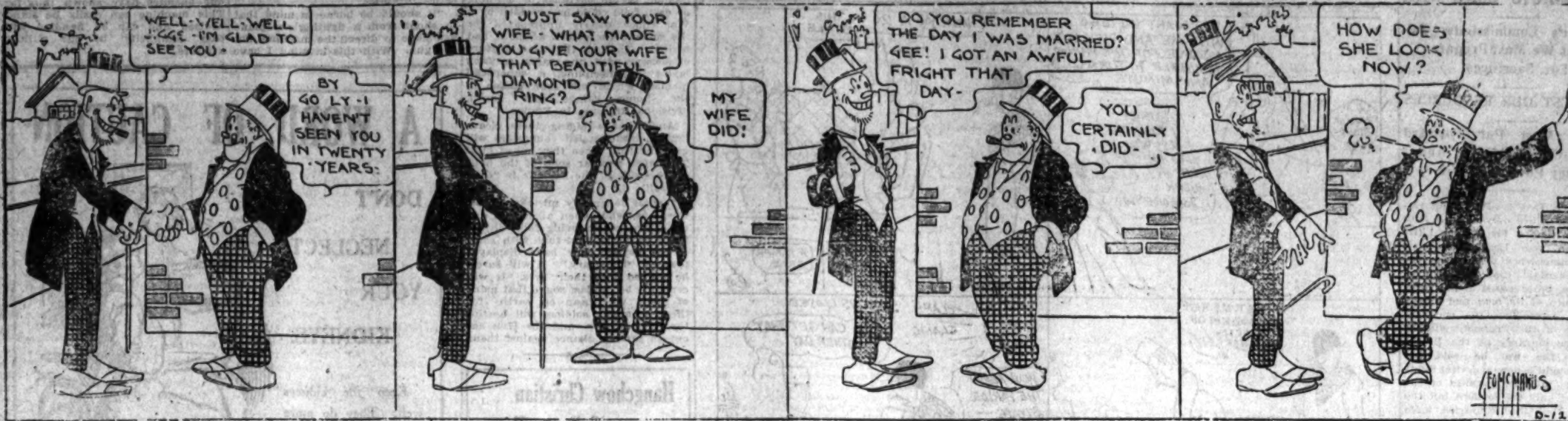
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever WritersDaily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## A. Mugg On 'Kickless' Beer By Damon Runyon

I am talking yesterday to a fellow by the name of Petey something, who is one of the best known beerheads in this town, and he is all smoked up about this order from the Government taking most of the alcohol out of beer to save the grain.

This Petey says it is an outrage, because, he says, it will make a guy drink twice as much as he does before to get the same punch out of the beer, and so the cost to a guy will be

just double what it is now, Petey says.

It is not that he cares anything about the dough, he says, but he puts in years and years of his time finding out just how much beer he can hold inside of himself and still get home, and now he will have to begin all over again.

And, Petey says, his stomach is not as big as it is when he is a young fellow, and the chances are, he says,

he will never be able to drink enough to get his pots on, as formerly.

Well, of course, it is tough turkey on a fellow like Petey, who does not have much amusement except pushing over tall ones, but it does not bother me, as I am never no hand to drink beer, anyway. As far as that goes, I do not drink much of anything, for quite a while, on account of it causing some talk around my joint and leading up to jama with my old lady, and all such as that, but when I am a young squirt and I bend my elbow occasionally, like guys will do, I use hard liquor mostly, which is good enough for anybody, and makes the drunk come much faster than beer, anyway.

So the new order does not worry me even if I am still around getting my nose wet, but still and all, I can see where it is very tough on beer-heads, especially pinocchio players.

Out in my old home town out West, when I am a kid, nobody ever drinks much beer, except on the hot Summer Sundays, when the lads around the corners get together now and then and go down by the brewery and play a game of baseball with a keg of beer on second base.

Everybody who gets to second base is entitled to a drink out of the keg, but if a guy does not get to second base he is entitled to a drink anyway, because naturally nobody wants to keep a guy from having a drink. That is not the idea, at all. They only drink the beer more as a joke, anyway, and after the game is over everybody goes back to town and resumes drinking hard liquor.

The heavy drinking in my home town starts about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. In those days, and, of course, people have to leave a little room inside themselves for supper, so they cannot drink much beer, which is very filling.

Once in a while, in those days, the lads at home may get around the livery stable, or up an alley somewhere, when they do not have much dough, and chase the duck, which is a way of saying rush the can, but they will always rather chip for a pint, if possible.

My home town has more saloons per capita in those days than any other town in this country, and the chances are it will have them to this

very days, if the State does not happen to go dry and ruin its record.

I see a fellow we used to call Dirty, but whose real name is Joe something, from there not long ago, and he tells me conditions are terrible as regards a guy getting anything much to drink.

Joe says all they sell around there now is beer with only a very little alcohol in it, and he says you can drink a tub of it and nothing much happens to you, which is just what this Petey I am telling you about is afraid of.

Joe says a friend of mine by the name of Silly Jones, who is one of the best drinkers in our town in the old days, makes a bet he can drink fifty schooners of this almost-beer, hand-running but founders on the forty-fifth schooner, and is never good for much since.

In the old days fifty schooners of plain beer will just be a warm-up for the evening drinking for Silly Jones, and he is not what you call a beer drinker, either, being much better on straight Bourbon.

We have Dutchmen in our town in those days which people say can knock over a hundred schooners of beer a night and eat a lot of limburger cheese sandwiches and bologna sausage on top of them, but nobody ever really sees this come off, because nobody in our town has patience enough

to sit around and watch a Dutchman drink a hundred beers.

Joe tells me the only way you can get a feeling out of this almost-beer they are selling back home now is to shake some cologne or maybe some tooth wash into it, which will help a little, as there is some alcohol in cologne and tooth washes, but mostly, Joe says, the lads are drinking paregoric, and ginger, and flavoring extracts when they are out for a big time.

Well, of course, that is all right back home where people are accustomed to it, but Petey cannot go around the joints here shaking perfume into his seidel, because people will think it is very queer.

This Joe tells me he hears you can jazz up almost-beer if you put yeast into it and let it stand until it ferments, and he is going to try that, too, when he gets back, but generally speaking, he says, the situation is very discouraging, and he may have to give up drinking entirely.

Well, of course, if it comes down to where he has to go around putting yeast in his powers, Petey will have to quit drinking himself, because no beer can ferment fast enough to do him any good, especially since his drinking hours are shortened down to almost nothing in this town.

## The Manicure Lady By William F. Kirk

"I see where one of our neighbors has adopted one of them war babies," said the Manicure Lady.

"That's a kind of a kind hearted stunt, it seems to me," said the Head Barber. "I believe I'll put it up to the Missus and see what she says about our having one of the little shavers. I'll have to wait a couple of days, though, till she's in better temper. We had a little argument, this morning about that food conversation or whatever they call saving grub, and I left her feeling a little out of sorts. I'd just as soon have a little on food by not eating no heavy lunch, but she said we ought to save on every meal, and that's too strong for me."

"In these here days nothing ought to be too strong for us, George, in the way of sacrifices," said the Manicure Lady. "Yesterday I took a forty dollar set of furs instead of blowing sixty, like I had planned, and if you knew how I just loved them sixty dollar furs you would know how patriotic my heart beats for my native

land. Sister Mayme hurried up and bought her furs before she started scrimping for the Government, so whatever she sacrifices it won't be no lovely furs."

Then sixty dollar furs made me look like a leading lady in moving pictures. I tried 'em on and the floorwalker stopped walking and gave me the level glance them heroes uses in books, believe me! Only the floorwalker didn't look like no hero and I never seen any man in a Prince Albert that did look like a hero. I wish I was one of them heireses for a year, George, so I could stroll into a store and sell away afterward with anything my little heart desired. I honestly believe I could set the part grand, too, only nobody ain't remembering me in no will."

"Money ain't everything," said the Head Barber solemnly, "but it comes so near to being everything that there ain't much left of anything. That sounds kind of mixed up kid, but you know what I mean."

"Sure," said the Manicure Lady, "but about adopting a war kid, we can't make up our mind up home. Brother Wilfred says the trouble with adopting a child is that it is so different from the regular family that it wouldn't turn out right, and Father comes back at him and says that if he adopted a child it would probably be too much like Wilfred instead of not enough like him. And there you are."

"Personally, George, I believe it would be a kind of a grand act of self-sacrifice to help a young kid get a start in the world, but you never can tell about strangers. They might turn out to be bank robbers or something when they grew up, after all the trouble of adopting them. Maybe they might even be pacifists. You can never tell what a kid will grow up to be. My folks thought I would grow up to be a great actress like Ellen Terry, and look at me now, setting here in this barber shop and filing nails to nothing!"

"Anything you do well ain't anything to be ashamed of," said the Head Barber. "I know I'm good in my line, as good as they come, and I ain't taking off my hat to nobody." "Maybe not," said the Manicure Lady. "Nobody would notice you if you did, so you might as well leave your hat alone. Joe Blow, the book-maker, told me one day he would adopt me if I was a war baby, but outside of that, I ain't heard much about adopting 'em. But if you should adopt a boy, George make him something noble, like a chauffeur or engineer or something. Don't teach him to cut no hair."

## Caruso And The Anthem

Enrico Caruso told an interviewer how he contrived to sing America's anthem in English at the Metropolitan Opera opening. The tenor had a friend slowly repeat the verse, while he wrote down phonetically each word as it sounded to an Italian. This was the result:

"O set, ken lu al, bai dhe don's eril lalt, huat so praulil, ul held at dhe tualit's last gimmin, hus brod strais and brail stars, thru dhe perlos fait, or dhe remparts ul uact uere so gallanth strimmin?"

"And dhl rokets' red gler, dhe bombs burstin in or, ghev pruf thru dhe nait that aur fleg was still dher. O se, dows dhet star-spengled banner let uevf, or dhe lend of dhe fri dhe hom of dhe brev?"

Caruso not only sang the anthem

from this manuscript, but he became so interested that he bought and read a book about the old English melody and its American words, "written during a sea fight near Baltimore by Francis Scott Key."

## 'Over There' At The Top

War song writers have been legion, but one American went "over the top" to the tune of \$25,000 gold for a single ditty when George M. Cohan recently sold to a New York publisher for that price his war jingle, "Over There." This was said to represent \$161 per word, \$128 the nait that aur fleg was still dher. A complete opera has sold for \$10,000 to \$15,000, while \$25,000 was a quarter year's receipts of a popular song, "Poor Butterfly."

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## WALTER LAWRENCE PREDICTS LONG WAR

Kitchener's Commissioner Declares We Must Prepare For Sacrifices

WILL TEST OUR RESOURCES

Country Must Put Forward Every Ounce Of Man And Money Power To Win

New York, Dec. 9.—Predicting victory for the Allies only after a long and bitter conflict, Sir Walter Lawrence, who was Lord Kitchener's special commissioner to France, declared yesterday that the United States must be prepared to put forth "every ounce of its man and money power" to accomplish the complete destruction of the Prussian military power. The entrance of the United States into the war, he said, has already brought a new and vital fighting spirit into the armies of the Allies. Not only the soldiers, but the peoples of the allied countries, have been inspired by a fresh determination to prosecute the war to a victorious end, no matter how great the price.

"They realize, as the people of America must realize," said Sir Walter at the Hotel Chatham yesterday, "that there can be only one end to this war. Unless that end is accomplished all the sacrifice, sufferings, and anguish of the last three years will have been in vain. Hundreds of the stands of men are buried in France today for the cause for which we are fighting. Hundreds of thousands of children are fatherless for that cause. Shall we then even think of abandoning that cause when it means the preservation of world peace, of the highest hopes of democracy, and the highest principles of humanity? Those are our aims, and the achievement of those aims cannot be accomplished without the complete destruction of the Prussian menace."

"It will not be an easy task. The United States today is facing the most crucial moment of its existence. In common with the Allies, it must bend every bit of energy, every bit of power to eliminate once for all that menace which is now devastating the world. Germany is not by any means beaten, or even nearly beaten. It is my firm belief that the war will last a long time, and will demand great sacrifices from all the peoples involved. There is no short or royal road to victory. The progress to final victory will be a long, painful, uphill climb, but the climb must be made at any cost. To give up will not mean merely the defeat of the Allies by Germany, but the strangling defeat of democracy and humanity in the iron and barbaric fist of tyranny."

Sir Walter Lawrence said he had come to America to present to the country the "case of the Allies," especially with reference to the great issues dependent upon the defeat of Germany. He will also discuss the comradeship in arms which the war will create when Americans, Frenchmen, and Englishmen are fighting shoulder to shoulder against a common enemy. "But this comradeship in war," he added, "will be important only in so far as it will lead to that great comradeship of peoples after the war is over. It is a clasping of hands by the allied nations for war, but when victory is won these hands will remain clasped in common effort to make the world a greater and much better world than it had ever been before, a world in which there will be no invidious force, no dangerous menace to disturb the fellowship of nations."

He said that England from an economic and industrial standpoint, was "thoroughly organized" to prosecute the war to a successful finish.

"The labor classes are sound," he said. "They are in the war with heart and soul. For instance, in the coal districts of Wales there have been some expressions of discontent; but the trouble was due entirely to the fact that the men have been working in the factories for three years without a holiday. They are tired, and we cannot deny that they need rest. But we can safely say that England is not confronted by any fundamental labor difficulty at the present time. The industrial energies of the country have been successfully and efficiently turned to the business of beating Germany. There are 10,000 munition factories in England today, and they are turning out munitions on a scale which puts Krupp in the background."

Asked what the effect of Russia's withdrawal from the war would be, Sir Walter Lawrence replied: "Unquestionably it means a prolongation of the war. Her going out is a terrible blow to the Allies. It will only make our task much more difficult. But things are still so uncertain in Russia that we need not give up all hope. The Russians are very much like Orientals. A new wave of enthusiasm, a new leader, a new impulse, may arise at any moment to sweep Russia into line again and make her once more a vital factor in the war. At the present time, however, we must count without her. We must prepare for the transfer of great masses of troops from the eastern to the western front. In short, we must prepare, as I have already said, for a longer and harder fight."

Sir Walter was convinced that Italy would recover from her reverses, and, with the aid of the Allies eventually strike up another vigorous offensive. The establishment of the Allied War Council, he said, would undoubtedly develop a unity of action and purpose and a precision of attack that would render Italy.

"What we must remember most of all is that we are all out to beat Prussia," said Sir Walter Lawrence. "That is the job in front of us. It is a great mistake to indulge ourselves in all sorts of discussion at the present time about war aims and terms of peace. If we achieve our prime aim of crushing the Prussian military power, it is obvious that every other question will be settled."

## Joys and Grooms By Tom Powers



## Over There!

How The American Army Looks To A Briton

By Louis Tracy, In The Daily Mail

New York.—The war, which has changed the habits of thought in our "right little island," is enlightening the public in America more quickly. As in England, there is hardly a family which has not been brought into touch with the Army or Navy. Happily, as yet, there is no mourning. When that day comes, as some it must if the war goes on, Germany and the Germans will be "up against it," as people say here. The vista of wrath are full already in America. When they overflow with the added bitterness of "casualties," even the war lords of Berlin will have reason to quake. At present, however, the streets resound to military music and the tread of marching feet, and the first million of America's new Army is hard at work in its many camps. My immediate purpose is to tell the people at home what manner of fighting man it is that Uncle Sam is sending across the seas.

Well, I have seen the best armies in the world; which means that I have met and fraternized with the officers and men of our foreign service battalions of the British Army in India, of the First Hundred Thousand, and of the first million of volunteers in the autumn of 1914 and the spring of 1915, and I give it as an assured belief that between those troops and the corresponding sections of the American Army (the regulars and the new levies) there isn't a pin to choose. The differences that exist are not so much racial as the outcome of environment. Your freborn American is no respecter of rank or social position. Although he yields ready

obedience to his officer he does so in a way that would give a drill-sergeant in the Guards a shock that might prove fatal. He thinks that a certain amount of drill may be necessary in order to differentiate a regiment from a mob, but treats the make-believe of parade as an almost unessential prelude to the real business of killing Germans. Put him into uniform, give him a rifle and bayonet, and he is majestically confident of his innate ability to go over the top with the best of them. He knows that before "canning the Kaiser" he must first prise open a good many stubborn German skulls, but the difficulties of the operation do not appeal to him at all.

Eager Learners

That is what I may describe as the outward, visible, dead-stiff, military attitude of the rank and file—not of the officers, who are being taught the ways of the wise. But deep down in these men's hearts is a fiercer, more inspiring, a more idealized conception of duty, a conception that will be infinitely more dangerous to Fritz than the natural swagger of a great people accustomed to accomplishing great things in a grand manner. Americans glean most of their knowledge of men and events from newspapers, and it is an almost unavoidable feature of this war that the American Press should contain a much bigger volume of news and pictures of operations at the various fronts than was permissible in the censored journals of Great Britain. Thus, during two and a half years of veiled neutrality and six months of whole-hearted preparation for battle, the officers and men who will soon essay the supreme feat of the soldier-patriot have followed every twist and turn of the agonizing struggle in Europe. They know what to expect. They understand just what happens when the enemy's guns get the range. They know what "mopping up" means.

They grasp the true inwardness of the new British bayonet exercise, which, by the way, they are practicing assiduously. They are not going into this thing blind-folded, but as they themselves put it, "with both feet."

Fighters For An Ideal

The newspapers report that the London crowd was impressed by the sternness, not to say grimness, of the faces of those American troops whom it has seen marching through the streets. I am glad of that. The impression is a correct one, though, to be sure, its actual cause at the moment was the desire of the emotional American to repress his emotions. You will find the same characteristic in every regiment that marches up Fifth Avenue. These young men are idealists. They are going to France to fight a great wrong; and their inspiration shows in their faces. But, above all, they are steadily afraid of betraying the feelings which surge through heart and brain when some loved face is glimpsed on the side-walk, when some well-known voice yells "Atta-boy!"; when some familiar scene is passed, to be revisited—when?—if ever?

They are gallant lads, these stal-



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wart young Americans, and they look at them with the "first half-million" whom we used to see drilling in the parks and squares of London before barracks or clothing of even food could be provided by a War Office utterly unprepared for the rush to the colors which it had invited. There is the same mixture of classes, with the same seeming laxity of discipline, a superficial bluish which will soon vanish in the home camps and during divisional training in France.

And what a hiding these clean-limbed, clean-souled youngsters will give the Hun when they get at him! The most popular song of the hour on this side of the Atlantic is "Over There!"

I shall be greatly mistaken if the Germans, who, when all is said and done, are music-loving folk, do not learn to loathe that tune with some of the hatred they have displayed towards "Tipperary." It will surely be the last sound that many of them will hear on earth, for these American soldiers will be tip-top fighting men, and the Hun has not an earthly chance against them.

## Hangchow Christian College Notes

China Press Correspondence

Hangchow, Jan. 18.—Last week a dinner was given by the college at the Hangchow Railway Hotel in honor of Mr. Wu Tsong-shieh, the new Commissioner of Education, recently appointed from Peking, and Mr. Sidney D. Gamble, of Pasadena, California, whose family in America have been interested in the establishment and growth of the college.

Over seventy guests were present, including the Presidents of all the important schools of the city and the heads of the Educational Departments of the Province, as well as many alumni. Speeches were made by President Warren H. Stuart, Commissioner Wu, Mr. Chiu, President of the Provincial Educational Association and Principal of the Hangchow Normal School; Mr. Deen, an alumnus, now Principal of Anding Academy, and Dr. J. B. Williams, Vice-President of Nanking University, Mr. Tin Kai-fong, Dean of the College, acted as toast-master.

At the meeting of the College Hill Club this week, the subject "Poetry of the present war" was presented by Prof. F. D. Scott and W. R. Wheeler, of the Department of English. Readings were given from "A Book of Verse of the Great War," edited by Professor Wheeler and just published, by the Yale University Press, in America.

## ART SMITH INVENTS BATTLE AEROPLANE

Art Smith, who recently returned to America is reported to have submitted a new type of battle aeroplane, which he declares will outshoot and outmanoeuvre any machine now in use on any of the fronts, to the War Department at Washington. This machine will outfly the famous Fokker scouting and fighting plane of the German. Smith said: "What its main features will be I cannot, of course, disclose. But it represents the fruit of three years' hard work and

invention, during which time the public asked me almost daily for more and more extraordinary loops, twists, hops and other kinds of aerial insanity.

"It should be borne in mind that to shoot from a fighting aeroplane you have to direct the machine, not the gun. With this in mind I have

concentrated my studies on easier maneuvering. I have now evolved a type of high-speed machine which will eclipse anything our allies or our enemies have shown thus far. This machine can easily be standardised and can be handled with easy simplicity by our military aviators."

## A WORD OF CAUTION

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## Dan Cupid Jars Yaphank Bennie

By Frazier Hunt

Camp Upton, Monday.  
Friend Barney: Barney you have been my pal for a long time and now I want you to give me the low down on something that I would not think of asking nobody to do for anything in the world. As the French say, Barney, this must be strictly antrey-new us two and I know that when I tell you what it is that you will not say anything about it to nobody under any circumstances.

Barney, this morning I got a letter from Gertie in which she said something about Andy Cramer being back to little old N. Y. on a furlough from the Marines. He certainly looks peachy in all his uniform that has a great deal more color than army uniforms have got—that is exactly what she wrote in the letter. And then she said Andy you would hardly know him he is so big and strong and looks like the sea has done him lots of good.

Now, Barney, you know that I am not the kind of a man to get all het up about no common Marine but I don't think that Gertie was using very good judgment in telling all that stuff about Andy Cramer to me. I wouldn't say a word for anything about any man who was wearing one of old U. S. uniforms but just the same I know what they call a marine among us regular soldiers, and that is nothing less than Leather Neck. And if anybody would call me such a name as that I certainly would clear for action right there and he would have to prove it.

But I am not going to say anything about that to Gertie. If she wants to fall for a cheap ex-bouncer just because there is a lot of posters stuck around full of bull about being the first to fight then it will be all right to me. Only if that guy ever comes around here I will see who is the first to fight. He will know he has run up against the American army and not a Leather Neck, and what is more I will call him that.

Now what I want you to do Barney is just to see whether Gertie is falling for this guy Andy. You understand, I should worry and it don't make one particle of difference one way or another with me whether or not she is hick enough to give any Marine a tumble but as one pal to another you might keep me informed.

They certainly is some fair dames blow around this camp on Wednesday and Sunday afternoons, Barney. Most of them come out to see their brothers and one of my pals out here has got a sister that he has told all about me to and the next time she comes out I am going to take her all around. So you can imagine how much I am worrying about Leather Necks, eh, Barney. Bennie.

Gertie Gets The Invite

Tuesday night.  
Dear Gertie: Well Gertie I guess that here is something that will knock your eye out. You could not guess what it is if you had from now until Christmas to keep guessing and I bet it will give you some shock to Gertie, old pal, our company has just decided to give a dance on Saturday night and you are invited to attend. We are going to open the party about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and serve a little supper and then we will dance until about 8 o'clock so that the girls from the city can get the last train back.

Gertie I guess you know that it means something to be invited to a soldier dance when you know every girl in the land would just about get knocked dead if it was she that was invited instead of you. But then there is only one Gertie and she will certainly give some of these soldiers out here who are always talking about their dames in the city something to think over. You sure will have all the other skirts at the dance looking like wall flowers at the Hickville Christmas party. And you want to get all colled up in your 1918 models and just show some of these birds out here what the real stuff is. And you are the little old pal what can do it, Gertie old pal. Yes Gertie I remember that friend of yours Andy Cramer. I am glad

that you have saw him and that the Marines is going to make a man out of him. As real regular soldiers know what the Marines is and the kind of raw material they get and would say that their biggest job is making men out of what they get. But that is all right and then its great that somebody can do it. Some people say that their motto "First to fight" means that they are quarrelsome and always starting something but I guess it really don't. Most of the Marines that I have saw in my day would be afraid to start anything much to speak of so I guess that First to fight stuff is just to get these birds to enlist. Personally I prefer to enlist in some established thing like this selected draft army. I don't want to say anything but I certainly would not want to be a Leather Neck myself or have any of my intimate friends no one either for that matter if you care to know for that matter.

Well I certainly will see you with all my bells on at the dance. O, you beautiful Saturday night.  
Your,  
Jazz Bennie.

A Whack At The Scribes

Wednesday night.  
Dear Gertie: Was hoping that I would get your letter tonight telling me how glad you are to go out with me. I guess that it must have been delayed somewhere because I did not get it.

Gertie I would like to ask you if you have ever saw a woman reporter. I guess you know what I think of these male birds who must have something on a lot of editors and things in order to hold their jobs. I am laying for some of these fellows who are getting their money under false pretences because they have told a lot of lies about me and said some things that I would never them about a million dollars worth of bills for if I was not in the army and busy learning how to shoot so that I can make the world safe for them birds to fly around in. If you had to wait for them to make anything safe you had might as well as not run up the German flag now over the post office. They are all big stiff but then birds wouldn't fight any quicker than some Marines that I know would or maybe not even as quick although I doubt that.

But what I started to tell you about was women reporters. I only saw this dame a couple of times around our barracks playing our captain for some news. Jimmy Gregory, who is in the Signal Corps told me a lot of stuff about this dame kidding along the Signal Corps officers and making a bunch of plain and fancy suckers out of some of them. She was going for about a week for a little Jimmy and Jimmy said that she used up more gas on that div running around over the country and so forth than them signal birds would use in four weeks. Jimmy said that it was a sceme how she made such a sucker out of a couple of them lieutenant over there, and it just shows that all reporters male and female are all alike when it comes to handing out the old rough stuff in large gobs. And there is one male reporter around this camp who is going to get jammed up with me some one of these days and it will be some jam but you can bet Gertie that I won't be the guy that gets jammed. Only four more days until Saturday, Gertie. Yours,  
Old Wil.

A Serious Duty Done  
Thursday night.  
Friend Barney—Although it is a very delicate subject I think it is my duty Barney to write you a little more about this Leather Neck, this Andy Cramer, Barney. I got a note from Gertie this morning and she said that I had done a grave injustice when I had said that the Marines was going to make a man out of him.

He has always been a man, Gertie wrote. And then she said, Bennie there is no reason why you should not be the best friend in the world of a friend of mine. If you respect me as you have always said you have did then you should ought to treat him with respect for my sake even if for no other.

Then Barney she pulled a lot of stuff about how she had always respected my pals even if she did not care for them and that if she felt like treating Andy nice because he was in the Marines that it was my cue to kiss him on the fly white brow every time I got within kissing distance. Then she pulled one line that said you may have a chance soon to show what you

think of me and I hope that you will be that man that I think you are. This will be a test of how big you are, Bennie, and I am hoping that you will measure up.

Barney, I ask you as pal to pal what kind of dope is it that she has been using to pull that rough stuff on me. Barney James is all the same and they all got as much temperment as a nigger, when they start pulling this rough stuff nuthin can stop them.

Well when she comes out here to our big dance that our company is going to hold in our barracks on Saturday night I am going to get her to translate some of them letters of hers so that I get the drift. I read some time ago that there was some of them Marines that this Andy guy belongs to over in France and all I got to say, Barney is that if they gum up the works of the army as much over there as they gum up one real soldier over here then they are doing a lot of fine work. I don't think. Marines don't really belong to much of anything anyhow, Barney. They are kind of navy but the navy is the one that named them Leather Necks and of course the army would not claim them for anything. I certainly would hate to belong to any kind of an organization like that. I either want to be or I don't. Am I right Barney.

Well as usual they have insisted that I play for most of the dances and of course I will have to do it for some of them though of course what I would ordinary do would be to dance a straight program with Gertie. She and I make some couple on the floor Barney and more than once we have been took for professionals. I suppose I will have to play for two or three of the dances though so that the poor suckers will get a couple of good dances anyhow. If I could only dance to my own music it would be the real gravy. Yours, Bennie.

On With The Dance

Thursday night.  
Dear Gertie—Will be down to the train at 2:15 when your train pulls in and I certainly will be there with all my bells on and the cut off wide open. You will have to leave after the dance on the 5:30 train for the city and I only wish that you did not have to take the long ride all alone by your self. If you could get some little pal to come along with you it would be fine and they would be plenty of room up to the dance.

Have not got any time to write some more only that you certainly will say you are a lucky dame when you see what kind of a time you are going to have at the dance. Thursday evening is famous everywhere in the world and especially the American army dances. Until Saturday.  
Bennie.

Gertie Gets In Bad

8:30 p.m. Saturday.  
Barney—Well I have just snuck away for a couple of minutes to write you this letter Barney because I felt like I would blow right straight up through the barracks roof if I did not get it off my chest pretty soon.  
Do you know what Gertie went and pulled on me Barney. Well I will tell you. I wrote her Thursday saying that she should ought to bring down some little pal with her. Well she did and who do you suppose it was. Well it wasn't her but that big Leather Neck and fixed out like a small town regular pole with more duds than a regular Major general in an army would wear.

Well you could have knocked me down with a toothpick when I saw her step off the train with this prize book. And she rushed right up to me and pulled a lot of stuff about how she had brought this boob out with her because I had told her to in my letter and then she said, Well I just know you and Andy will be the best of friends. You will have so much to talk about both being in government service. And Andy is so interesting that you must get him to tell you all about the sea and the wonderful marines.

Yes, I said just like that, the marines must be wonderful. I have heard one of the boys in my company speak quite often of the Leather Necks.

Well, he must be a doughboy buck private now, isn't he he said to me. Yes, I said, he left the Leather Necks and come over to a regular outfit.

Oh, we have sent a lot of men we didn't want into the army, he said. And then he said, And especially into the draft army.  
And then Gertie she said Oh I know that you boys would find a lot of military things to talk about.  
Well Barney that is the way it went for about an hour and then we come over to the barracks. And what do you suppose. Well some wise bird had played and got a couple of colored jazz playing that couldn't no more play good dance music than Paderuskie and when I and Gertie and this

Leather Neck got down here that chocolate pair was playing like four hundred dollars.

Well I got sore and beat it up stairs for a little while to cool off and when I come down to the dance hall I hope I never get to Berlin if that Leather Neck had not stole most of the dances off of Gertie and there was only two left and there she was dancing around with him and laughing at him and you could see that noisy uniform of his for about eight blocks. Well I got so sore I couldn't stand around there and watch that bird so I went out in the hall for a little while and when I come back what do you suppose happened.

On the square, Barney that reporter bird who I had the jam with well even he went over to her for a dance and said, Awfully sorry but the boys have been so nice to me that I haven't a thing left but the seventh extra.

So I said Save that for your rough neck, Leather Neck. And make him a couple of sweater vests to wear you and see if I care.

And then I come on up here and let them dance to that cheap music. I would just like to have somebody ask me to play even one dance for that gang down stairs.

And I am through with Gertie forever. I would just like to have somebody ask me to play even one dance for that gang down stairs. I would just like to have somebody ask me to play even one dance for that gang down stairs. I would just like to have somebody ask me to play even one dance for that gang down stairs.

COSTLY FIRE ON SHIP

Kobe, January 11.—On the night of the 5th at about 9:30 o'clock a fire broke out in a hatch on board the Danish steamer Columbia (5,500 tons).

Immediately her whistles were heard, launches from the Water Police, the Kawasaki Dockyard, Messrs. Nickel and Lyons and the Mitsui Bushi Dockyard were hurried to the steamer. The flames were got under control at 2 a.m. yesterday, but the pumps were kept at work until the afternoon.

Twenty tons of lubricating oil, 385 bottles of acetic acid and other cargo were destroyed. The damage is expected to amount to an enormous sum. The cause of the fire is attributed to the acetic acid. The steamer arrived here from Singapore on the 7th with 900 tons of cargo consisting of the acid, lubricating oil, iron plates, and tubes and curios.

An enquiry is being held, as there is reason to suspect foul play, and traces of a bomb are said to have been discovered.

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## Shanghai Baptist College Notes

The 1918 Liber Shanghaiensis, the College yearbook, came out on Friday. The work of publishing the book has been in the hands of the Commercial Press. It is somewhat larger than last year's and is more profusely illustrated.

Mr. Ni En-tung of the History Department of the College was taken sick with septic sore throat and was removed to his home.

A stereoscopic lecture on "The Life of Christ" was given by Dr. G. A. Huntley to a group of women from the different villages situated in the vicinity of the College. The lecture was under the auspices of the Evangelistic Committee of the organization in charge of the Women's Work.

Mr. H. W. Luce of the China Christian Educational Association came down to the College on Monday and spent the day as the guest of Professor J. B. Webster. During the course of the day, Mr. Luce made an investigation of the work being done by the College.

On Monday afternoon, the Cadet Corps will be reviewed by President White and Vice President Ton. escorted by Major Webster and Adjutant Bromley. This will be the last drill of the Corps for this term.

The final examinations of the term for the College seniors begin on Monday, at 1:15 p.m. The examinations for the other College classes and for the Academy classes begin next Friday.

## JAPANESE ENGAGED FOR FRENCH SHELL WORKS

According to the Hoochi, an agreement has been reached between the French manager of the Franco-Japanese Bank and the Nippon Shokumin Goshi Kaisha (Japan Emigration Partnership Company) in Tokio for sending some five

hundred Japanese workmen to a munitions factory near Paris.

The French manager of the Franco-Japanese Bank, in compliance with a request by the French military authorities, last autumn approached various quarters in Tokio with a proposal to engage a number of Japanese workmen, five francs per day being offered. At first the negotiations made no progress owing to the rather low rate of wages, but the French authorities finally made concessions, and a contract was signed several days ago.

Interviewed by a representative of the Hoochi yesterday on the subject, a member of the Japan Emigration Company admitted the facts, and stated that last month, when a colonel of the French army arrived in Tokio from Peking, a contract was signed for the engagement of Japanese workmen. As a trial, a batch of five hundred workmen will be sent to France, and if the arrangement is found satisfactory another batch of a thousand workmen will be sent later.

## TELLS WOMEN'S WAR DUTY

Gerard Says Burden Of Victory Rests Heavily With Them

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, told 300 guests at a banquet held yesterday by Red Cross Auxiliary 35, at 2 Rejoice Street, that the burden of winning the war would lie heavily on the shoulders of the women of the United States.

"The conflict will be long and hard," he said, "and we will find, as the people of the other belligerent countries have found, that as time goes on more and more women must enter the essential industries. A great problem will be what to do with employees in the industries supplying luxuries, for it will become necessary to concentrate the country's efforts on war having to do directly with the war. In Berlin an association of 7,000 women did effective work when they banded together to teach the

workers in luxury making occupations new tasks to perform, and a similar necessity may come to the women of New York.

"In England there are 5,000,000 women busy in the industries, where there were no more than 100,000 before the war began. In Berlin the underground railway, corresponding to our subway, is being constructed entirely by women. The task is made possible for this reason that there is no hard rock to go through, as the city is built on sand."

Mr. Gerard congratulated the members of the auxiliary on the "Prussian efficiency" displayed in their conduct of Red Cross work. In introducing Mr. Gerard, F. D. Taintor informed the audience that the auxiliary, composed of nearly all young women who work in the financial district, had grown to 735 members, and had sent more than 2,000 knitted articles to the military forces. The bazaar held to raise part of \$5,000 needed to send two ambulances to France.

## GROUND GLASS IN FOOD

Pittsburg, December 8.—Agents of the Department of Justice in Pittsburg are inquiring into the presence of finely ground glass in cracker meal shipped from Pittsburg to the mill districts of Ohio. The glass was found in sealed packages of cracker meal bought from a local concern.

Enos Moon, a restaurant keeper at Wellsville, O., whose customers are largely mill workers, discovered the glass in the cracker meal a few days ago, when a piece stuck in his finger when he was frying oysters. Investigation revealed that oyster boxes also contained the ground glass, and the entire shipment was turned over to the Mayor, who notified the Federal authorities here.

Special Agent Dalton, of the Department of Justice went to Wellsville and learned that other persons in that district had received shipments of the cracker meal and that it had been shipped by a Pittsburg concern. Warnings were issued in this district and to restaurant proprietors in the Ohio Valley to examine all cracker meal closely before using it.

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## How Do They Do It?



By Arnot



## U. S. Army And Navy Notes

"Yale and the Guns" is the title of a little book, bound in Yale blue, recently published, and which in brief detail tells the story of the Yale Reserve Officers' Training Corps. As a training center for artillerymen there is no institution in the country, with the exception of West Point and a few of the Class A military colleges, which can be compared to the splendid artillery training plant now in operation at Yale. The new armory at Yale is one of the finest in the United States. The instruction is in charge of Captain W. S. Overton, U. S. A.; Captain Dupont of the French Army, Captains A. G. Bland and R. H. Massey of the Canadian Field Artillery, and Professor W. B. Reed of the Yale Faculty.

"As the majority of our students," says President Hadley, "are 18 years old when they enter college and wish to qualify themselves to enter the service of the United States when they reach the age of 21, the four years' course of instruction prescribed by the War Department under General Order 49 has been consolidated into three years for the period of the war by an increase in the amount of work done each year.

"The shortening of the course to three years will enable students of the Sheffield Scientific School as well as the college to avail themselves of the privileges of the reserve officers training course. Outside of the artillery training course itself the teaching of other subjects is so arranged as to give students in the college every opportunity to qualify themselves to become efficient reserve officers."

Following the suggestions of allied and American officers who have recently served on the western front, the United States Marines are experimenting with a new type of leggings to be worn with their new Winter field uniform. It will replace the present type of leggings, made of canvas. A puttee, with bound edges and simple wrap that may be easily adjusted, has been suggested and is now under consideration of Marine Corps officials. It will embody all the good points of the several different kinds of leggings used by the allied armies in the field. The new puttee is as nearly perfect as modern ingenuity can make it and, if adopted, will make the Marines' Winter field uniform most distinctive.

Special order 277, issued a few days ago by the War Department, names the officers who have been assigned to command the newly organized Stewards' Regiment of the Quartermaster Corps, the first unit of the kind ever organized in the United States. The regiment is commanded by Colonel Carl E. Goodwyn, the battalion commanders being Majors Morton P. Buck, Joseph C. Stockham, and James C. Dunn. The total number of officers assigned to the regiment is fifty-seven.

The work of obtaining mechanics for service at the great American Ordnance base in France is under way. The New York recruiting office, which is in charge of Captain A. M. Stuart, U. S. A., being at the south side of City Hall Park, at Broadway and Wall Street. The physical examination of recruits is made by army surgeons in the Stewart Building.

"The men we are enlisting."

Captain Stuart said, "are to be organized and hurried to France, where their services are immediately needed. The work of the men will be directly behind the 'firing line' and will require, among other things, the refilling of guns, the repairing of gun carriages and other artillery vehicles, the repair of motor trucks, tractors, tanks, machine guns, and the overhauling of enormous quantities of small arms and other fighting equipment."

"In the present war," Captain Stuart continued, "the life of a field gun may not be more than a few days. The thousands of motor trucks and tractors are subject to conditions of service that require them to be constantly overhauled. It is estimated that at the beginning of the war the life of a truck was not more than two weeks. Equipment will last but a few months."

"This is a war of a mechanical age. The soldier at the front must be backed up by thousands of co-workers. It is estimated," Captain Stuart said, "that for each soldier on the line there are ten men behind him directly or indirectly, producing what he requires. The Ordnance Department in the field is in the front rank of those men behind the line, making it possible for the soldier in the trench to 'do his bit.' It offers an opportunity for a man to be of real help to his country and still follow his trade, utilizing to the fullest the experience and skill he has gained in the years of peace."

The headquarters of the United States Marines in Washington has received a letter from a Quartermaster Sergeant of the Marines now in France, in the course of which the Sergeant has the following to say concerning the service in France: "We do not suffer from the cold, as our comfort is looked after and we are plentifully supplied with blankets. I certainly have no complaints to make of the service, as I have been treated wonderfully by every one, especially by the officers. We are about half way between the villages, or 'communes' in which the

regiment is billeted. We have our own mess, and we live wonderfully well. There is no doubt that our material comforts are provided for."

The head of the Army Military Museum in Washington is Colonel William O. Owen of the Medical Corps. Colonel Owen's duties are among the most important or any medical officer in the army, among other things contemplating far-reaching research work for the improvement of the bread-winning capacities of maimed and otherwise disabled soldiers. Colonel Owen is a brother of Senator Owen of Oklahoma.

Concerning the movement of large bodies of troops in this country, the Army and Navy Journal in its current issue says:

"Troop movement figures up to November 24 indicate that the railroads of this country have safely transported approximately 1,500,000 soldiers to training camps and embarkation points since August 1. Five hundred thousand of these men have made journeys necessitating overnight travel and have been moved in tourist or standard sleepers furnished by the Pullman Company. On one of the long hauls 8,000 men were moved from a training camp on the Western coast to a point on the Eastern coast—a distance of 3,700 miles—in a little less than a week. The men traveled in sixteen sections, each section comprising twelve tourist cars and two baggage cars."

Many inquiries are being made of the Provost Marshal General's office as to whether men within the draft age may be permitted to enlist voluntarily. This called forth the following statement on the subject:

"As far as the army is concerned, the local board will become the recruiting office for men of draft age who desire to join the military branch ahead of their turn. No voluntary enlistments may be made after Dec. 15. Any registrant, not an alien enemy, whose order number is so low that he is not within the current quota of his local board, may be inducted immediately into military service on his own written request by complying with the following requirements: (a) If he is in Class II, III, or IV, he shall file, with his local

board, a waiver of all claims of deferred classification.

(b) If he is in Class IV, on the ground of dependency, he must accompany his application and waiver from those persons in behalf of whom he was so placed in Class IV. No waiver from children or persons non compos mentis shall be recognized by a local board.

"Upon receipt of such application and waiver, the local board shall examine him physically and, if he is found qualified for military service, shall immediately induct him into such service by issuing, in respect of him, the usual order of induction into military service, specifying the date desired by him (but not later than seven days after the date of his application) for induction into military service. The local board shall thereupon send him in the usual manner to the nearest mobilization camp for assignment to duty, but not as of with any part of the current quota of such local board."

"The proceeding shall not be con-

strued as authorizing any local board to send less than the total quota called for from the local board composed entirely of registrants whose induction into military service was not advanced under the provisions of this section. Credits for such registrants so inducted into military service out of their order will be allowed to local boards on the quota called for next after their induction into military service."

"Great care has been taken in separating such cases from the regular quota in order to comply with the provisions of the law which prohibits substitution."

"A man may enlist in the navy or marine corps, but only upon presentation to a recruiting officer of a certificate by his local board to the effect that his class and order number are so low that he is not within the current quota of his local board. Thereafter, upon presentation by the registrant to his local board of a certificate of a commissioned officer of the navy or marine corps stating that he has been so enlisted, such cer-

tificate shall be filed with the questionnaire and the registrant shall be placed in Class V on the ground that he is in the military service of the United States. There is no other ground upon which such persons (as such) may be placed in a deferred class.

Any registrant at any time, regardless of classification and order number, may be commissioned in the army, navy, or Marine Corps, or appointed an army field clerk, and thereafter, on presentation by the registrant to his local board of a certificate of his commanding officer stating that he has been so commissioned or appointed, such certificate shall be filed with the questionnaire and the registrant shall be placed in Class V on the ground that he is in the military or naval service of the United States.

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## Bulgarian Minister Says His Land Is Not Foe of U.S.

In A Remarkable Interview Stephan Panaretov Tells  
Why He Thinks We Should Not Declare War—  
Admits His Country Will Continue Fighting

New York, December 9.—There are two reasons why the United States should not declare war on Bulgaria, according to Stephan Panaretov, the Bulgarian Minister to this country, the only official representative of any of the German allies still in American territory.

The two reasons offered by the Minister are that Bulgaria is fighting for exactly the same thing that President Wilson has declared to be the object of the war and, second, that there is no chance that American and Bulgarian troops will ever clash in Europe. The first reason will be read with derision, no doubt, by the many members of Congress who resent the fact that they were not allowed to include Bulgaria and Turkey in the declaration of war on Austria. The second reason will be read with doubt and skepticism.

Mr. Panaretov offered them in the course of an interview at the Bulgarian Legation in Washington on the afternoon that Congress passed the Austrian war resolution. In the course of the debate on that measure Senator Lodge resented the fact that there was any such legation in existence. He referred to it as a menace to America and her allies, said that it should be closed, and that its occupant should leave Washington and the country.

At the moment Mr. Lodge was speaking, Mr. Panaretov was peacefully having his afternoon nap in the legation on Connecticut Avenue, and he had not heard of the Lodge speech at the hour of the interview. He had, however, read the speech of Representative Miller of Minnesota on the day before, declaring that the Bulgarian and Turkish representatives in America were furnishing information to the enemy. The Minister resented that.

"Mr. Miller of Minnesota," he said, "seems to be uninformed on the grave subjects that he would discuss in the American Congress. In the first place, there has been no Turkish representative in this country since last April, when Turkey and the United States severed relations. Mr. Miller, apparently, did not know that. He was equally far from the facts when he said that I was furnishing information to the Central Powers. Mr. Roosevelt said the same thing. Mr. Roosevelt said that Bulgaria had gone with the devil. Well, he has a right to say that, for it is a matter of opinion. But Mr. Roosevelt says because of information given to him that this legation is furthering the interests of Germany. No honest man would say that without proof."

"As a matter of fact, I have had no communication whatever with my Government, except through the American State Department for the last two years. I am completely isolated. It was only through unofficial sources that I learned of the death of my Queen. I sent my condolences through your State Department and received an acknowledgment from the King. That is the only official confirmation I have of the Queen's death, and that reply from the King is the only word that has come to me from the Bulgarian King or Government in these two years."

As to what is to happen in the future between his country and America, the Bulgarian Minister is no more at sea than are the Senators and Representatives who voted for the Austrian resolution unanimously, but with openly expressed regret that it did not include both of Germany's other allies, and with the declaration of the opinion that sooner or later we would have to go to war with all the enemies of our friends.

The reason openly given for not declaring war on Turkey is that

cause they saw, or thought they saw, their own interests called for the choice that they made? What is the world saying of Russia today as a result of her ceasing to fight with her first partners in the war? No, I do not think that Bulgaria can retire from the war or ask for a separate peace.

"But there is no reason in the world why America and Bulgaria should be enemies or break their friendly relations which have always existed. We have no submarines, no fleets with which to harm you. Practically all of our 500,000 troops are in Macedonia fighting for the sole purpose of restoring to Bulgaria the territory that was unjustly taken from her at the end of the second Balkan war."

"That is all we intend to fight for. We are not interested in Mitteleuropa plans nor in Balkan hegemony. We are opposed to absolutism everywhere. Bulgaria is called in this country by some of the members of Congress a tool and a vassal of Germany. That is not so. If we are a vassal State to Germany, why have we not broken diplomatic relations with America, as Berlin has urged us to do? There has been great pressure brought to bear on Bulgaria by the German Government to induce us to break with the United States, as Turkey did, but we have constantly refused."

"We have no quarrel with the United States. When relations were broken between America and Austria, I went to the State Department and saw Mr. Lansing. I said: 'Mr. Lansing, where does Bulgaria stand?' He replied that we stood as we had stood so far as the American State Department was concerned."

"So why do some members of your Congress wish to declare war upon my country? As I have said, practically all our troops are in Macedonia and a few are protecting our northern frontier. We have not a single soldier in France or Belgium or Italy or on the eastern front. There can be no possibility of American and Bulgarian soldiers meeting in battle, unless you send troops to Salonica to help drive us out of Macedonia."

"Not only have we had no quarrel with America, but it is a fact, which the world seems to have lost sight of, that we are not officially at war with any nation except Serbia. Bulgaria has never declared war against England or France or Italy. We have no grievance against any of those countries. For England, on the contrary, Bulgaria has the warmest regard and gratitude. In Sofia we have a 'Gladstone Street,' and there is a Gladstone College named in honor of the great British statesman who first aroused for us the sympathy of the world in our struggle to put an end to the massacres of our people by the Turks."

The Minister added, parenthetically: "And we were fighting Turkey only four years ago, and now she is our ally." He sighed, but declined to comment on the alliance.

"We have not the slightest bitterness toward Italy," he resumed. "And we have no reason for war with France, although the French people showed us scant sympathy in the Balkan wars. So our only enemy in this war, recognized by

us in an official declaration of hostilities, is Serbia. If it had not been for Serbia we would have been in the war today, not as an ally of Germany and Austria and Turkey, but as an ally of England and France and Italy and America. We stayed out of the war until October of 1915, hoping that the Entente Allies would guarantee us what we asked, which was no more than the restoration of our own territory. In May of that year, that is 1915, we submitted terms to Great Britain. They were, first, the restitution of all by Serbia of both the contested and the uncontested portions of Macedonia; second, the cession of Kavalla, Drama, and Serres; third, restoration by Rumania of New Dobrudja, with the exception of Silistra; and, fourth, the restoration of the Enos-Midia frontier according to the London Treaty of May 30, 1913. In other words, we asked only for what had been taken from us wrongfully and for the restoration of lands occupied by our own people who wanted to be restored to us."

"As our Prime Minister put it at the time, we were ready to fight for either side that would enable us to restore our national unity by recovering Serbian Macedonia. The Entente Allies urged Serbia to agree to what we asked and the very thing that Serbia had admitted to be right before the second Balkan war. But Serbia refused and blocked the plan, although we had the hearty support of Paul Milukoff, the greatest of the Russian statesmen, who denounced the obstinacy of Serbia."

"Then it was that Germany and Austria guaranteed us what the Entente Allies had been prevented by Serbia from guaranteeing us, and we entered the war on the side of the Central Powers. But our only declaration of war was against Serbia. Because of this we are accused in America of having entered the war merely for plunder. 'You call the getting back of territory plundering, because America has never had to learn what loss of territory or lack of sufficient territory means. You do not understand the underlying difficulties of Europe, because you have never had such difficulties yourself. God has given you more than an abundance of territory for your 100,000,000 people, more than enough for 200,000,000 people. It is impossible to conceive of the United States provoking a quarrel with England for the purpose of gaining a part of Canada. You do not understand the troubles of the Balkans, so you call us plunderers, because we ally ourselves with those who will see that we come into our own.'"

"Why did Italy go into the war in May of 1915? If she was planning to break with her allies of many years, Germany and Austria, to fight on the side of France and England, why did she not enter the war in the beginning? Because she was holding out for precisely the same reason that caused the delay on the part of Bulgaria. She was waiting to see which side would promise her what she wanted in the restoration of land."

"Why did poor Rumania join the Entente Allies? Because Germany promised her only a little of Bessarabia, and she wanted more than that. Poor old Rumania! The withdrawal of Russia from the fighting has left her isolated and abandoned, with no protection. Rumania also will have to stop fighting."

"But to return to motives: Italy went in for territory that she claimed as her own; Rumania went in for territory; each on the side that she thought would best serve her own interests. But in America you do not call the Italians or the Rumanians plunderers. Why call Bulgarian plunderers?"

"It would be fairer to recognize the fact that Bulgaria, in her war against Serbia on no front where American troops will be, is herself fighting for the very thing that President Wilson and the American people stand for—the political and territorial rights of the small nations. We are no vassal or tool of Germany. Regardless of the fact that Russia, under Alexander II, won for Bulgaria her independence, we would never submit to Russian domination. It is not reasonable to suppose that we would submit to Prussian domination. We are not interested in the Mittel-europa."

"How will the poor people be able to live through the winter?" she writes. "Most of the factories have been closed for ever so long, and we have pretty nearly forgotten what coal looks like. Today there is absolutely no coal in this country but what the Government keeps to supply the trains. Even then we have only one train a day in each direction. The only fuel we have is a little wood and peat. Coal oil one can buy only

if one has a card. That allows only half a gallon to a person. "I dread the long, dark winter. All food and clothing is terribly expensive. A pound of butter is now 39 cents (before the war it was 20 cents) and there are no substitutes because of no oil or fat to make them. "Poor, gay Copenhagen is without life now, as everything must be dark by 11 o'clock. Theaters must start their performances early, as people can be home and in bed at that time. If you have a light after 11 o'clock a policeman will knock at your house and demand the reason for your extravagance."

## YOUR INSURANCE

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR  
at lowest current rates

Yangtze ..... Fire  
Equitable ..... Fire  
South British ..... Marine  
New York Life ..... Life  
Railway Passengers ..... Motor Car

(Accident, Fire, Third Party, Theft)

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

6 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd.

Tel 778

## China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 Nanking Road.

## LAND FOR SALE

For residences—mills and factories—  
water frontage sizes to suit purchasers.

## OFFICES TO LET

TO LET on Nanking Road, Building  
suitable for offices or store.

## HOUSES FOR SALE

We have for sale houses in all parts  
of both English and French Settlements  
—modern houses with all improvements, all  
sizes.

We will be glad to show any of our  
properties to prospective buyers at any time.  
We can arrange satisfactory terms—part  
cash, balance at convenience of buyers.

For full Particulars.

## China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 Nanking Road.

## KODAK Finishing

with us is a specialty. Try us with  
some of your work and be convinced

Burr & Co.

She: "What hors d'oeuvres shall we serve at tonight's  
dinner?"

He: "Visit Shainin & Co.'s store at 12, Nanking Road  
Their stock of delicacies is so plentiful and varied that  
one has no difficulty in making up the daintiest menu."

Let US suggest what to serve for hors d'oeuvres.

## JUST RECEIVED

Several varieties of delicious California Apples  
\$4.50 per box of 40 lbs.

## I. Shainin & Co.

Tel. 1483

12 Nanking Road.

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1st, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	3rd	2nd	1st	Local	Express	Fast
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55	8.10	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40
WUJIAH	8.05	8.20	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50
CHANGCHOW	8.15	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00
TIANJIN	8.25	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10
CHUNKIANG	8.35	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20
NANKING	8.45	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30
PEKING	8.55	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40
SHANGHAI NORTH	11.10	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55
WUJIAH	11.20	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05
CHANGCHOW	11.30	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15
TIANJIN	11.40	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25
CHUNKIANG	11.50	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35
NANKING	12.00	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45
PEKING	12.10	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55

Shanghai North To Wootung—Down (BRANCH LINE)									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	3rd	2nd	1st	Local	Express	Fast
WOOTUNG	7.15	7.30	7.55	8.15	8.40	9.05	9.30	9.55	10.20
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.25	7.40	8.05	8.25	8.50	9.15	9.40	9.65	10.00
WUJIAH	7.35	7.50	8.15	8.35	8.60	8.85	9.10	9.35	9.60
CHANGCHOW	7.45	8.00	8.25	8.45	8.70	8.95	9.20	9.45	9.70
TIANJIN	7.55	8.10	8.35	8.55	9.20	9.45	9.70	9.95	10.20
CHUNKIANG	8.05	8.20	8.45	9.05	9.30	9.55	9.80	10.05	10.30
NANKING	8.15	8.30	8.55	9.15	9.40	9.65	9.90	10.15	10.40
PEKING	8.25	8.40	9.05	9.25	9.50	9.75	10.00	10.25	10.50

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow
Shanghai North	7.35	8.00	8.10	14.50	15.15	15.30	21.50	22.15	22.30
Jieshi	7.51	8.16	8.23	15.06	15.31	15.46	22.06	22.31	22.46
Shanghai South	7.58	8.23	8.38	15.13	15.38	15.53	22.13	22.38	22.53
Lunghwa Junction	8.15	8.40	8.53	15.30	15.55	16.10	22.30	22.55	23.10
Shanghai South	7.45	8.10	8.20	13.35	13.50	14.00	17.55	18.10	18.20
Lunghwa Junction	8.15	8.40	8.53	13.52	14.07	14.17	18.12	18.27	18.37
Sungai	8.50	9.05	9.15	14.07	14.22	14.32	18.27	18.42	18.52
Kashui	9.05	9.20	9.30	14.22	14.37	14.47	18.42	18.57	19.07
Kashui	9.15	9.30	9.40	14.32	14.47	14.57	18.52	19.07	19.17
Yehshui	9.40	9.55	10.05	14.57	15.12	15.22	19.07	19.22	19.32
Changchow	9.45	10.00	10.10	15.02	15.17	15.27	19.12	19.27	19.37
Hangchow	9.55	10.10	10.20	15.12	15.27	15.37	19.22	19.37	19.47
Zahkou	10.15	10.30	10.40	15.32	15.47	15.57	19.42	19.57	20.07

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow
Konzenchiaio	6.50	7.15	7.30	14.00	14.25	14.40	17.20	17.45	17.60
Kenshangmun	7.10	7.35	7.50	14.25	14.50	15.05	17.45	18.10	18.25
Hangchow	7.20	7.45	7.60	14.35	15.00	15.15	17.55	18.20	18.35
Zahkou	7.40	7.65	7.80	14.55	15.20	15.35	18.15	18.40	18.55



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 19, 1918.  
Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate  
@ 105.12=Ta. 94.46  
@ 72.3=Mex. \$130.97  
Mex. Dollars Market rate Ta. 72.00  
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate  
Ta. 11  
Shai Gold Bars: 975 touch Ta. 260  
Bar Silver ..... Ta. 442  
Copper Cash ..... per taol 1791  
Sovereigns:  
Buying rate @ 4/3d.=Ta. 4.56  
exch. @ 72.3=Mex. \$130.97  
Peking Bar ..... Ta. 260  
Native Interest ..... .02

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 442.  
Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%  
Market rate of discount:—  
3 m-a ..... 72.4  
4 m-a ..... 72.4  
6 m-a ..... 72.4

## Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.

Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 37.25  
Ex. N. Y. on London ..... T.T. \$4.76  
Consols ..... 1

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/51  
London ..... Demand 4/51  
India ..... T.T. 294  
Paris ..... T.T. 586  
Paris ..... Demand 587  
New York ..... T.T. 1021  
New York ..... Demand 1021  
Hongkong ..... T.T. 491  
Japan ..... T.T. 501  
Batavia ..... T.T. 2311

## Banks Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m/a. Cds. 4/51d.  
London ..... 4 m/a. Docy. 4/51d.  
London ..... 6 m/a. Cds. 4/51d.  
London ..... 6 m/a. Docy. 4/51d.  
Paris ..... 3 m/a. 514  
New York ..... L/C. 106  
New York ..... D/P. 106

## Customs House Exchange Rates

For January  
HK. Ta. 4.95 @ 4/41  
" 1 @ 595 = France 6.67  
" 1 No quotation Marks 75.44  
" 0.18 @ 1941 Gold 31  
" 1 @ 491 Yen 2.25  
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.37  
" 1 @ 1,160 Roubles 12.31  
" 1 @ 1.59 Mex. \$1.60  
† Nominal.

## Stock Exchange

## Transactions

Shanghai, January 19, 1918.  
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official  
Kungyik Cotton Ta. 14.25  
Lao Kung Mow Cotton Ta. 70.00  
Kroovocks Ta. 18.25  
Padangs Ta. 12.00  
Yangtseepoo Cotton (ord.)  
Ta. 8.00  
Anglo Japas Ta. 8.75  
Unofficial  
Yangtseepoo Cotton (ord.)  
Ta. 8.00  
Yangtseepoo Cotton (ord.)  
Ta. 8.05  
R.M.C. 7% deba. 1917  
@ Ta. 100.00  
Batu Anans Ta. 0.30

## Sharebrokers' Association

## Transactions

Shanghai, January 19, 1918.  
BUSINESS DONE

Official  
New Engineering @ Ta. 14.00 cash  
Padangs @ Ta. 12.00 cash  
Unofficial  
Yangtseepoo Cotton  
@ Ta. 8.00 cash  
Kungyiks @ Ta. 14.25 cash

## Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Ibert and Co. write as follows in their market report for week ending January 18:—  
Piece Goods  
Demand for all classes of goods continues dull and it is improbable that the affairs of the country will so right themselves in the next week or so that there will be time for business of any importance before the native New Year. Speculative buying for realization during the Spring months has again constituted the only feature of interest prices for some cloths having advanced under its influence

## British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 88  
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates

## FRAZAR &amp; CO.

## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,900,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office:  
25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

## Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

## Banks:

The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

## Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar ..... Paket  
Bangkok ..... Rangoon  
Batavia ..... Saigon  
Bombay ..... Serampore  
Calcutta ..... Singapore  
Canton ..... Kuala Lumpur  
Cebu ..... Sourabaya  
Colon ..... Malacca  
Dahli ..... Manila  
Fuzhou ..... Tientsin  
Haiphong ..... Yokohama  
Hankow ..... Tientsin  
Hongkong ..... Yokohama

## Shanghai Branch, 15 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMER, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital (fully-paid) ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
Reserve Fund ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

## Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok ..... Hanoi ..... Saigon  
Batavia ..... Hongkong ..... Shanghai  
Canton ..... Menzies ..... Singapore  
Djibouti ..... Noumea ..... Tientsin  
Dondichery ..... Peking ..... Tourane  
Haiphong ..... Papote .....  
Hankow ..... Phnom-Penh

## Banks:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 20,000,000

## Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and Rotterdam

## President:

JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tuels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 3s. \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... 18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

## Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:  
Hon. Mr. S. H. Doddwell, Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.  
F. C. Bletcher, Esq.  
A. H. Compton, Esq.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager:  
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

## Branches and Agencies:

Amoy ..... Ipoh ..... Peking  
Bangkok ..... Johore ..... Penang  
Batavia ..... Kobe ..... Rangoon  
Bombay ..... Kuala Lumpur ..... Saigon  
Calcutta ..... London ..... S. Francisco  
Canton ..... Lyons ..... Shanghai  
Colon ..... Malacca ..... Singapore  
Fuzhou ..... Nankai ..... Sourabaya  
Hankow ..... Nagasaki ..... Tientsin  
Harbin ..... New York ..... Tsingtau  
Hollu ..... Yokohama

## London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 26,960,000  
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

## Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 54, Old Broad St., E.C.

## Banks:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies: Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayovsk, Vladivostok, Hankow, O-Amur, Yokohama.

51 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tuels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital ..... H.K. \$2,000,000  
Subscribed and paid up Capital ..... H.K. \$1,371,500  
Reserve Fund ..... H.K. \$120,000  
Investment reserve fund ..... H.K. \$20,000

## Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

## Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1916)

Authorized Capital ..... \$20,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital:  
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00  
Chinese Mercantile Community ..... 2,512,500.00  
Reserve Fund ..... \$12,512,500.00  
Total ..... 1,992,504.85

## Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:  
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinliang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fuzchow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts for 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... France 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Fernotte.

## HEAD OFFICE

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1850.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... " 36,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... " 22,100,000

## London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

## Branches and Agencies

Bombay ..... Kobe ..... Peking

Calcutta ..... London ..... S. Francisco

Changchun ..... Los Angeles ..... Seattle

Dairen ..... Lyons ..... Singapore

Hankow ..... Mukden ..... Sydney

Harbin ..... Nagasaki ..... Tientsin

Hongkong ..... Newchwang ..... Yokohama

Hollu ..... O-Amur ..... Yokohama

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tuels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital ..... \$ 300,000.00

Reserve ..... \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (June 30, 1917) ..... \$1,500,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both tuels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tuels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Ta. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Ta. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,348,000.00

U.S. \$7,848,000.00

## Head Office:

55 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

## London Office:

38 Bishopsgate, E. C.

## Branches:

Batavia ..... Hankow ..... Peking

Bombay ..... Hongkong ..... San Francisco

Caballero ..... Kobe ..... Santo Domingo

Calcutta ..... London ..... San Pedro de

Canton ..... Macoris ..... Santiago de los

Cebu ..... Manila ..... Shanghai

Colon ..... Medellin ..... Singapore

(Cristobal C.Z.) Tientsin

Dominican ..... Panama ..... Yokohama

Republic

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the branches of that institution established at:

Bahia ..... Rio de Janeiro

Buenos Aires ..... Santiago de Cuba

Genoa ..... Santos

Havana ..... San Paulo

Montevideo ..... Valparaiso

Petrograd

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—

Gulden 11,595,461 (about £968,288)



## Business and Official Notices

The Cathay Trust, Limited  
(in liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the above-named Company will be held at No. 10 Canton Road on Monday, the twenty-first day of January, 1918, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of hearing the Liquidators' Statement of the progress of the liquidation and for the purpose of transacting any ordinary business.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that an extraordinary general meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the same place, immediately following such general meeting, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution as an extraordinary resolution:—

"That the Liquidators of the Company be and they are hereby authorised at their discretion to distribute in specie or kind amongst the Contributors of the Company pro rata according to their respective holdings any Shares and/or Debentures held by the Company and forming part of the assets of the Company in the hands of the Liquidators and which in the opinion of the liquidators may be difficult or impossible to realise now or in the near future."

F. N. MATTHEWS,  
J. C. DYER,  
Liquidators.

## Telephone Mouthpiece Disinfectors

Telephone mouth-piece cleaner and disinfectant. A useful adjunct to every telephone box, and a prevention against small-pox and plague contagion—for sale.

Price \$3.00.  
C. A. MARTINEO MARQUES & CO.,  
1A Jinkee Road.  
Tel. No. 380.

## NOTICE

WE beg to give notice that commencing January 20, 1918, our telephone service will be under the following new numbers:—

Central 944:—Private Exchange to all departments.  
After Office hours, Sundays and holidays:—  
Central 944:—Agent.  
Central 945:—Accounting Dept.  
Central 946:—Sundries Import Department.

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY,  
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EXPERT MASSEUSE, Swedish treatment (Petrograd graduate). Strengthening of muscles and nerves. Treatment of obesity, rheumatic complaints, general debility. Development of weak children—a specialty. Phone: North 482. Mme. M. Naumova, 15 Quinsan Gardens.

## CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modernised—invites your inspection of their Prime Quality Tinted Carpets. Made from the finest, fadeless, camel wool, procurable only in the carpet district of Tientsin, these carpets are beautifully designed, either in foreign or Chinese patterns, and the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets in Your Home  
This Winter  
Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality from \$7.50 upward.  
HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,  
137 Peking Road.

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(99% Pure)

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Smelting Works, Wuchang.  
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No. 45 Szechuen Road  
Very reasonable charge  
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When you think  
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China's Richest Province,  
Think of Szechuen,  
and you will also  
think of  
WIDLER & CO.,  
Chungking, West  
China.  
Born 1915—Still Existing

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST

## Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations
Banks	
Bank of China	\$583 1/4
Chartered	\$64 1/2
Russo-Asiatic	\$1.25

Marine Insurance	
Antion	Tia. 290 B.
North China	Tia. 112 B.
Union of Canton	Tia. 100
Yungtong	\$305
Far Eastern Ins. Co.	
Ltd.	Tia. 10 B.

Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$125 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tia. 310

Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tia. 100
Indo-China Def.	112 1/2 B.
Shanghai Tug (C)	Tia. 22
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tia. 40 B.

Mining	
Galping	Tia. 9 B.
Oriental Cons.	27 1/2 B.
Philippine	Tia. 6.90
Taub	Tia. 2 1/2 B.

Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tia. 120 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tia. 70 B.
New Eng. Works	Tia. 13.90 B.

Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tia. 60 1/2 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tia. 27 1/2 B.

Land and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tia. 70
China Land	Tia. 50
Shanghai Land	Tia. 60 B.
Wellington Land	Tia. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	Tia. 30 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tia. 40
China Realty (ord.)	Tia. 50

Cotton Mills	
S. W. Co.	Tia. 170
S. W. Pref.	Tia. 97 1/2
International	Tia. 90
International (pref.)	Tia. 63 1/2
Laon-Kung-mow	Tia. 68 B.
Oriental	Tia. 45
Shanghai Cotton	Tia. 118 B.
Kung Yik	Tia. 14.10 B.
Tungshing	Tia. 2 1/2 B.
Tungshing Pref.	Tia. 25.5

Industrials	
Sulphur Tite	Tia. 22
China Sugar	Tia. 91 Sa.
Green Island	Tia. 7 1/2 B.
Langkate	Tia. 14 1/2 B.
Major Bros	Tia. 2
Shanghai Sumatra	Tia. 70.8

Stores	
Ball and Halls	Tia. 14 B.
Lewellyn	Tia. 33
Cane, Crawford	Tia. 100
Moutrie	Tia. 33
Watson	Tia. 5 1/2
Weeks	Tia. 13 1/2

## Rubbers (Local)

Alma	Tia. 9 B.
Amberst	Tia. 18
Anglo-Java	Tia. 9 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tia. 4.10 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tia. 27 B.
Satu Anam	Tia. 0.80 B.
Sukit Tok Alang	Tia. 5.40
Sute	Tia. 1.05
Chemor United	Tia. 1.10 B.
Chempehak	Tia. 10 1/2
Cheng	Tia. 2 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tia. 2 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tia. 9 1/2 B.
Jula Kalumpung	Tia. 6 1/2 B.
Jaya Consolidated	Tia. 16 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Tia. 5.40 B.
Kapala	Tia. 0.90
Kapayang	Tia. 27 1/2
Karan	Tia. 12
Kota Bahros	Tia. 6 1/2 B.
Kroowok Java	Tia. 16 B.
Padang	Tia. 12 1/2 S.
Pengkalan Durian	Tia. 7 B.
Permata	Tia. 2
Repah	Tia. 0.90 B.
Samagaga	Tia. 0.80 B.
Sekke	Tia. 6
Senambu	Tia. 1.10 B.
Senawang	Tia. 12
Shanghai Kiebang	Tia. 0.92 1/2 S.
Shanghai Malay	Tia. 7
Shanghai Pref.	Tia. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tia. 1.30 B.
Sungai	Tia. 1.05
Tungel Duri	Tia. 9.8
Sua Manggis	Tia. 0.70 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tia. 75 cts.
Tanah Merah	Tia. 1 1/2
Tebong	Tia. 17 1/2 B.
Tlobri	Tia. 2 1/2
Ulangbe	Tia. 4.65 B.

Miscellaneous	
J. I. and E. Lumber	Tia. 110
Jully Dairy	Tia. 8 1/2 B.
Fai Elec and Ash	Tia. 32
Shanghai Trams	Tia. 66 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tia. 24
Gorse Bazar	Tia. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tia. 30
Fai Telephone	Tia. 77.5
Fai Waterworks	Tia. 190.8

1. Sellers. 2a. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. 298

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

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## Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., in their report for week ending January 17, write as follows:—

The local share market exhibits no change from last week. The present conditions of tight money, high exchange, and the approach of the Chinese New Year settlement combine to produce a state of dullness and inactivity. Cottons remain steady on the whole, although in one or two cases lower rates are recorded. Rubber quotations show little or no change.

## London Rubber Market

## Rubber's Service

London, January 17.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 4 1/2d. sellers.

April to June: 2s. 5 1/2d. sellers.

Tendency of Market: Very Steady.

Previous Quotation, London, Jan. 16:—

Spot: 2s. 4 1/2d. paid.

April to June: 2s. 5 1/2d. value.

Tendency of Market: Very Steady.

## BANK OF ENGLAND

## Rubber's Service

London, January 17.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of Reserves to Liabilities is 20%. Bank of England rate of Discount 5%.

## COTTON MARKET

## Rubber's Service

London, January 17.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Goodmiddling Americans ... 23.96d.

March ... 23.15d.

May ... 22.71d.

## Launch Services

## TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

## Vessels In-Harbor And At Woosun.

Arrived From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agent	By
Dec 10 Portland	Admiral Smith	1948	Am. R. P. Co.	END	
Jan 5 Foochow	Shanghai	1190	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	OD	
Jan 8 Wenchow	Kwan-tai	214	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	YIPDW	
Jan 10 Suddie	Kurama maru	115	Jap. N.K.K.	ELTW	
Jan 10 Kiangsoo	Kiangsoo	1468	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	ELTW	
Jan 10 Tientsin	Nagasaki maru	3843	Jap. Suzuki & Co.	ELTW	
Dec 25 Ormuz	reedy	177	Den. G. M. T. Co.	ELTW	
Jan 10 Changhai	Pr. tins	1678	Jap. K. M. A.	ELTW	
Jan 10 Japan	Rokk san maru	14	Jap. M. B. K.	WW	
Nov 31 Portland	S. V. Margaret	1280	Am. J. M. & Co.	OD	
Dec 12 Ormuz	Store Nordiska	956	Den. G. M. T. Co.	ODW	
Jan 8 Changhai	Tungchow	1285	Br. B. & S.	CNW	
Jan 10 Hongkong	Yingchow	1992	Br. B. & S.	CNW	
Jan 10 Japan	Yechigo maru	1165	Jap. K. M. A.	ELTW	

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
B.V.III	Apr.	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap. g-b.	...	...	...	...
ODW	Oct. 28	Cruise	D de Lagree	Fr. g-b.	...	...	...	...
CNW	Dec. 17	Cruise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	...	...	...
MME	Dec. 17	Cruise	Quilpa	Am. g-b.	...	...	...	...
PAOB	Nov. 16	Cruise	Stimada	Am. g-b.	...	...	...	Clarke
P	...	do	Uji	Jap. g-b.	...	...	...	...

## Local Outports Mail

## Permanent Notice

Destination. Mails. Close Daily.

Shanghai-Nanking Train. a.m. p.m.

Train. a.m. p.m.

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Train. a.m. p.m.

## Shipping Items

The L.C. s.s. Loongwe left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Kiangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The L.C. s.s. Kingling left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The L.C. s.s. Luohu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The L.C. s.s. Suifu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luanyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The H.O. s.s. Tehshing will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Hongkong for Ningpo and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

## Siccard Weather Report

15.—Fine weather and Northerly winds along our coasts. The barometers have risen in the North while they have somewhat fallen in our regions but the anticyclonic system is still prevailing on the Chinese continent.

19.—Fine, dry, cold weather. Barometer moderately rising. Heavy hoar frost, N.N.W. breezes.

Saturday, January 19, 1918.

## WEATHER 4 a.m. 9 a.m.

Bar. at Centg. mm. 769.00 769.30

Bar. at Centg. inches. 30.28 30.29

Variation mm for 24h -5.23 -4.72

Variation mm for 12h -0.95 -0.72

Wind-Direction NW WNW

Wind-Kilom per hour 8 5

Wind-Miles 5.0 3.1

Temperature-Cen -5.5 -0.96

Temperature-Fah 23.1 30.9

Humidity: co 97 81

Nebulosity 5-10 0 0

Rainfall mm 0 0

Rainfall inches 0 0

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
River Ports.. .. .	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Chinwan-tao .. .. .	Protea	21.00					21.00
Chinwan-tao .. .. .	Yechig maru	21.00					21.00
Wei-hai-wei, Choofoo & Chin-tao	Tungchow	18.30					18.30
Hongkong and beyond ..	China					112.90	112.90
Hongkong and beyond ..	Yokohama maru					118.90	118.90
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train				17.00		17.00
Tomorrow							
Europe via Siberia (Express) ..	Via Pukow		41.				37.00
Hongkong .. .. .			17.00				30.00
Europe via Siberia .. .. .	Via Pukow	21.00					30.00
Europe via Siberia .. .. .	Via Pukow			18.00			17.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Koonshing	14.00			17.00		21.00
Hongkong & Canton .. .. .	Suiyang	8.00			16.00	17.00	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong ..		17.00					
Japan ports .. .. .	Chikugo maru	8.00					17.00
Dalny, Manchuria & Europe ..	Sakaki maru					30.00	19.00
River Ports .. .. .	Train & Str.	21.00					1.00
Tientsin, Manchuria & Dalny	Sakaki maru	19.00					18.00
Hongkong & Canton .. .. .	Kwangtun	21.00			16.00	17.00	21.00
Japan .. .. .		17.00					
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Chikugo maru					16.00	9.00
Tientsin (Daily except Sunday)		17.00					
Hankow .. .. .		17.00					
Niropo .. .. .	Hsin Peking			15.00			
Tuesday, Jan. 22							
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe		11.00					10.00
River Ports .. .. .	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Wednesday, Jan. 21							
Europe via Siberia .. .. .	Via Pukow				18.00		17.00
Europe via Siberia .. .. .	Via Pukow	21.00					30.00
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	Via Pukow		21.00				17.00
Amoy and Hongkong .. .. .		17.00					
Swatow .. .. .	Fengtien	21.00			16.00	17.00	21.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sinking	21.00			16.00	17.00	21.00
Japan ports .. .. .	Kumano maru	8.00					17.00
Swatow .. .. .		17.00					
Japan and U.S.A. via Moli ..	Kumano maru					16.00	10.00
Thursday, Jan. 24							
Wei-hai-wei and Choofoo ..			9.00				
Friday, Jan. 25							
Niropo, Kobe, Y'hama, C'da.				16.00			15.00
U.S. & Europe via U.S.A. ..							
Saturday, Jan. 26							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Kasuga maru					19.00	



9

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# SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

#### EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.  
(For Liverpool.)

	Tons
MISHIMA MARU	14,000
SADO MARU	12,500

#### AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	Feb. 17
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iriawa	Mar. 17
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe)			
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui	Jan. 22
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Iisano	Jan. 26
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	Jan. 29
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Feb. 2
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	Feb. 5
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji)			
KUMANO MARU	5,500	Capt. S. Saito	Jan. 24
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	Jan. 31

#### KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma	Jan. 26
FOR HONGKONG			
SUWA MARU	21,000		Jan. 31
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Feb. 16

#### AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

AKI MARU	12,500		Feb. 20
TANGO MARU	14,000		Mar. 20
NIKKO MARU	19,000		April 17

#### CEALUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

#### BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to  
T. IRIKAWA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

### TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

#### TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917 and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Local
101	8	B. S.			2	4	102
203	8	B. S.	0	dep. Peking	2200	1900	1000
2245	1112	648		arr. Tientsin-Central	1900	1700	700
2250	1117	641	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	1900	1658	710
100	1123	640		arr. Tientsin-East	1900	1645	700
1010	520	230	524	arr. Mukden	2200	1645	1000
Tientsin-Pukow Line							
Local	Mail	Local			Local	Mail	Local
5	3	B. S.			4	6	
715	1130		0	dep. Tientsin-East	1700	1612	
725	1140		271	arr. Tientsin-Central	1612	1567	
745	1200			dep. Tientsin-Central	1612	1567	
1115	1500		78	arr. Tangchow	1320	1221	
1447	1744		143	dep. Tangchow	1048	934	
1801	2021			arr. Tientsin	804	640	
810	2031		220	dep. Tientsin	700	1812	
1010	2231		266	arr. Tientsin	601	1540	
1330	038		318	dep. Tientsin	349	1311	
1315	038			arr. Yenchow	339	1256	
1558	314		377	dep. Yenchow	139	1002	
1814	440			arr. Pukow	2334	810	
9	47		420	dep. Pukow	2339	2007	
650	497			arr. Peking	1938	1444	
1115	523		523	dep. Peking	1944	1440	
1447	1119		600	arr. Peking	1648	908	
1848	1330		631	dep. Peking	1530	728	

Express	Express	Local	Miles	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Express	Local
16	10	B. S.			15	15	
2200	1430		0	dep. Nanking-Ferry	1410	680	
700	2100		193	arr. Nanking	1415	680	
				dep. Shanghai-North	1415	2300	

Yenchow-Tsingchow Branch Line	Linchow-Tsingchow Branch Line
930 1330 2130 Yenchow	530 1110 1800 Linchow
1030 1430 2230 Tsingchow	630 1210 1900 Tsingchow

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.  
| 300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.  
B = train has buffet car with regular meal service.  
S = train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class, S = train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order,  
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements  
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press  
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

## FIVE AUSTRIAN SAILORS CHARGED WITH DISORDER

Barred From Settlement And  
Turned Over To Chinese  
Military Authorities

Five Austrian sailors, formerly of the Austrian Lloyd steamers, were ordered yesterday morning in the Mixed Court by Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate Tsang to be handed over to the Shanghai military authorities and not to return to the Settlement again. They are Joseph Officio, Romano Marussich, Giuseppe Rocco, Carlo Furth and Gennaro Dabroniz. They were charged with creating a disturbance.

Mr. Lenk, the complainant, stated that the accused came to his office at 5 Siling Road at 11 o'clock Friday and demanded financial support from the Austrian Relief Fund, of which he is in charge. He told them that he would not give them any money, as they are very well taken care of by the Chinese local authorities, but they persisted in demanding \$30 each from the fund. The accused came on two previous occasions with six other men and asked for similar support. Mr. Lenk said. The witness suggested that the passports of the accused be confiscated, so that they will be prevented from coming into the Settlement again.

## American Students In Beethoven Program

Woman's Club Music Circle  
Concludes Study Of This  
Composer

The Musical Department of the American Woman's Club met Friday afternoon with Mrs. Hallam at the Astor House and enjoyed a program of Beethoven's music as interpreted by several young women of the Shanghai American School. This completes the series of very instructive studies the department has been making of the works of this master. The intensive study has been of the sonata and a number of examples of this particular musical form, which Beethoven developed to the highest perfection, have been interpreted. The Andante, the first movement of the so-called Moonlight Sonata, Opus 27 No. 2, probably the best known and most popular of all of Beethoven's sonatas, formed a fitting climax to this study. The program of the afternoon was as follows:

Sonata Op. 27 No. 1, Edith MacGillivray.  
Vocal Duet, "The Spring is Returning," Clair Malcolm and Jeanie Woodbridge.  
Sonata Op. 2 No. 1, Gladys Ward.  
"Fur Elise," Rose Lobenstein.  
Vocal Solo, "Love of My Neighbor," Jeanie Woodbridge.  
Moonlight Sonata, Op. 27 No. 2, Andante First Movement, Mary Caldwell.  
The next meeting of this Department will follow the regular Club calendar and be held next Tuesday at five o'clock at the home of Mrs. S. I. Woodbridge, 176 North Szechuen Road. Schubert and his compositions will be the subject for study.

## At The Theaters

A new film drama and new dances begin at the Victoria Theater tonight when the strong story of early Mormon days, "A Mormon Maid," and a fresh program of fancy terpsichorean numbers by Ivan Bankoff and Almee Maynard will be seen. The agile Mr. Bankoff's difficult figures have already won the praise of audiences here and Miss Maynard's dainty accompanying and solo dances have likewise been well received. As for the new film, it is said to possess a gripping plot and abound in thrilling scenes, running through six parts. Today's matinee at the Victoria shows "The Lust of Ages," featuring Lillian Walker.

A five-act film dramatization of Owen Winter's great western epic "The Virginian," which also had a great success on the legitimate stage, will be shown at the Olympic Theater tonight. Dustin Farnum, popular stage figure, takes the name part of the piece. Other new films are also on the Olympic bill. Advertised to appear at this theater shortly is a new submarine picture called "The Submarine Eye."

"The Reckless" fascinating secret service play, in which Mr. William Courtenay has the leading role, is the headliner at the Apollo tonight. Miss Lillian Greuze supports the star. There are also a new Chaplin film, "The Rink," and the British and American Gazettes. Today's matinee bill includes episodes 11 and 12 of "The Fatal Ring." A convincing picture of stage life with a strong story running through it is being shown at the Isis Theater tonight in "The Reward," a four-act photoplay brought out by Thomas H. Ince, producer of "Civilization." Bessie Barricade is the star. Other pictures on the program are "San Francisco," the Dauntless City, and two comedies, "A Tricky Plunket" and "Ham the Diver." At 3 p.m. today episodes 10 and 11 of "The Purple Domino" will be screened.

A five-part Pathe Gold Rooster play called "A Maritime Martyr" is the main feature of the entertainment at Towa Cinema tonight and there are in addition two good comedies and a drama entitled "The Soldier and the Servant." There will be a matinee at 2:30 p.m.

## Dispute With Holland On Ships Made Public

London Issues White Paper Giving  
Correspondence On  
Dutch Protest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 18.—A White Paper is issued today giving correspondence which has passed between Great Britain and the Netherlands.

On October 24 the Dutch Minister claims compensation for the loss of the ships Elve (380 tons) and Bernisse (950 tons) through enemy submarines because they were compelled to proceed to a British port when on a voyage from French West Africa.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply, denies the liability of His Majesty's Government for the loss of neutral ships by the illegal acts of the Germans. He adds that a neutral nation which, apparently, does not protest against such submarine and confines its efforts to presenting claims to Great Britain is inconsistent with neutrality and says that it is difficult to characterize such action by a professedly friendly Power with the regard to diplomatic amenities.

The Dutch Minister, in a letter dated December 17, contests the claim of Great Britain to bring a neutral vessel into port in any circumstances and therefore is unable to waive the claim for compensation.

In a letter dated December 31 Mr. Balfour repeats the inability of His Majesty's Government to entertain the claim.

## News Briefs

A Chinese named Fong Tse-vung drew a sentence of six years' imprisonment in the Mixed Court yesterday before Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate Tsang for participating in three burglary cases, which he admitted. Another named Loh Vang-pan was given seven years for stealing and for having returned to the Settlement after 14 previous convictions.

Judgment for the 21 and court costs was given against Mr. F. Ren at the British Supreme Court yesterday to Messrs. Lester, Johnson and Morris for the rent on No. 6 Kwenming Road.

Mr. G. J. H. Morgan has been appointed manager of Messrs. W. Funder and Co.

The death of Captain J. S. Roach formerly master of the a.s. Haitan of the Douglas Steamship Co., is reported in information received in Hongkong from England. Captain Roach was well known in the Far East, having served on the Haitan from April, 1890, to May, 1914. He is survived by two daughters and a son. The latter is now serving in the British army.

Mr. F. L. Doubleday, the noted American publisher, whose business partner is the American Ambassador to Great Britain, Arthur W. Page, of the firm of Doubleday and Page, Garden City, Long Island, is on his way to China on a Red Cross mission. He spent his Christmas at Honolulu, accompanied by Mrs. Doubleday.

Mr. F. L. Marshall acknowledges receipt of cards, games, pipes, etc., from Country Club, Shanghai Golf and Country Club, Shanghai Golf Club, Talkoo, Mrs. Denegri, Mrs. Kingsley, Mrs. Douglas Fleming, Messrs. B. G. Tours, H. E. S. Picketing, H. M. Spence, A. Jessiman, W. A. Willis, A. C. Mack, E. C. Pearce and H. B. Oilerdeen.

The overhauling of the new block in the construction of the new buildings at Kiangling and Chekiang Roads caused an alarm of fire to be turned in to the Central station at 8:34 a.m. yesterday. Workmen extinguished the flames with sand.

The Chinese Customs Revenue Cruiser, Kaipen, has been sold at Hongkong to the British Government. After being overhauled it will be sent to India for service.

Mr. W. M. Hughes, engineer of the Liao River Conservancy and an old China hand, has passed away, according to news received in Tientsin.

## DISPUTE ENEMY REPORT ON YARMOUTH SHILLING

50 Shots Were Fired, Not 300,  
British Admiralty  
Declares

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 17.—A German official communiqué reports: "Our light forces raided the southern part of the North Sea on the night of the 14/15, advanced northward of the Thames Mouth and bombarded the establishments of a British port, firing over three hundred shots."

The British Admiralty comments that the bombardment of Yarmouth lasted for five minutes, that only fifty shells were fired and that no other part of the coast was bombarded.

## Y.W.C.A. 'PICTURES' WORK DONE IN THE PAST YEAR

Organisation Uses Novel Method  
in Presenting Reports  
At Annual Meeting

A novel and entertaining, as well as informative, program featured the annual meeting of the Chinese Young Women's Christian Association of Shanghai, held in the Association rooms at 114 Quinlan Road yesterday afternoon.

After prayer and a word of welcome by the president, Mrs. Sung, the activities of the past year were set forth in pictorial fashion. The first scene represented the National Committee of China, which has advisory and supervisory relation to all the Associations in the land.

Mrs. T. C. Chu, surrounded by a group of Chinese girls representing the countries which have sent Secretaries to China, each draped in the flag of the country she stood for, spoke of the world-wide reach of the Y.W.C.A. She then received a small flag from each girl, presented with a little speech of love and loyalty to the ideals and standards of the Association.

Next a part-song was given by the girls of the Physical Training School, followed by a view of the Chinese women who compose the Board of the Association and a brief word from each as to her responsibilities.

Ten Secretaries, Chinese and foreign, then took up the tale and, surrounding a red banner, moved slowly across the stage, each one telling briefly of her particular part in the general scheme of the Association.

The Educational Department made a brave show, the girls representing by costumes or symbols, the cooking classes; Bible classes; a singing class; a large class of Chinese ladies engaged in Red Cross work; drawing classes; and the handwork school.

An announcement was made at this time which was of interest to all—that there will be a lecture in Chinese, free to all who can come, on "How to prevent the spread of infectious diseases," on next Saturday, at 3 o'clock at the Association, 114 Quinlan Road.

The Religious work was featured and the coming of Japanese warships without notice but in view of conditions in the city and neighborhood, the presence of warships is imperative for the protection of foreign residents. It is semi-officially explained that the Mayor had been informed of the coming of Japanese warships and, under the circumstances, they cannot be withdrawn.

## Japan Won't Withdraw Ships At Vladivostok

Refuses To Yield To Protest  
From Mayor Of Siberian  
Port

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Tokyo, January 18.—The Kokusai Agency learns from a reliable source that the Mayor of Vladivostok has protested to Consul-General Kikuchi against the coming of Japanese warships without notice but in view of conditions in the city and neighborhood, the presence of warships is imperative for the protection of foreign residents. It is semi-officially explained that the Mayor had been informed of the coming of Japanese warships and, under the circumstances, they cannot be withdrawn.

## Today's Concert

The Band program to be played in the Town Hall at 4:30 p.m. today will be as follows:  
1.—Overture "Oswald".....Gade  
2.—"Two Swedish Songs" for String Instruments only.....Svendsen  
3.—"Welsh Rhapsody".....German  
4.—Overture "El Promesse Sposi".....Pomchelli  
5.—Selection "Eugen Onegin".....Tchailkowsky  
A. de Kryger  
Conductor-in-charge.

## Correspondence

Mr. Kliene's Lecture  
Editor, THE CHINA PRESS  
Dear Sir:—I enjoyed reading the report of Mr. Kliene's lecture on "The Chinese Puzzle" that was in your paper of Jan. 18. Everything was very happily put except a few references to the mysteries of Chinese relationships, to which I wish to refer briefly.

One can easily see that an Occidental may often get confused as to the solution of this puzzle, and it is just here that I wish to help Mr. Kliene out of a dilemma. He says that a "man calls all his cousins brothers and sisters," this is true only when these cousins bear the same surname as the person in question. Continuing, "and all his uncles and aunts, some younger than himself, fathers and mothers;" this statement is entirely erroneous. Another fact which the lecturer did not seem to know was that the name mother can only be applied to one's real mother or step-mother. Mr. Kliene says that filial piety is exacted by step-mothers, foster-mothers, adopted mothers, and even the plural wives of one's father, while in fact this is not the case. Filial piety is and can only be expected from one's own true parents. I hope this will clear up what seems to be an innocent misrepresentation of Chinese relationships. Thanking you for this space in your paper, I am, Yours respectfully,  
T. C.

## ITALIANS TAKE PRISONERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Rome, January 18.—An official communiqué reports: "On the 14th, 15th and 16th we captured 431 prisoners, 18 machine-guns and 2 bomb-throwers."

## French Troops Noble As Japanese, He Says

Poils Equal Heroes Of Nippon  
In Many Qualities, Avers  
Japanese

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, January 18.—L'Excelsior publishes an interview with Mr. Bunzuro Hanne, the Parisian correspondent of the Osaka Mainichi, a distinguished war correspondent, who said:

"It seems that French officers understand their responsibility like Japanese officers. They do not impose their influence mechanically, drily and in pursuance of their right, as in Germany. They exert it as a fond duty, taking an interest in their men not only superficially but with all their heart, as they would towards friends."

"Their valor reminds me of the exploits of our legendary heroes. I have been told that on the Somme front one company, when going on an assault, covered themselves with flowers. At the time of our feudal epoch our warriors had such refinement that they too used to be adorned when going to fight."

"Despite a difference in their way of thinking, the Japanese and the French bear in their humor certain resemblances which are characteristic of the qualities belonging to noble people: the same instinctive generosity, the same loyalty, the same heart, the same valiance and the same frantic bravery."

## THANKS FROM BAGDAD

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, and magazines from Messrs. Ross, J. A. Burke-Scott, F. A. Sampson, Dickerton, Mungall, Murphy, Dr. Goods, Messrs. E. F. Mackay, H. Robinson, W. J. Milne, F. L. Marshall, S. S. McKee, A. Youngson, H. Lambert, G. B. Stormes, F. H. Forde, E. B. Ross, W. Wanderleach (S. S. Teh Hsing) C. A. S. and the Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

The following letter has been received from Bagdad:—  
Dear Sir:—I have received three more bags containing books and magazines which have come from you. I will see that they are distributed where required, and thanking you, Yours faithfully, (Signed)  
T. VENUS,  
Lieut. I/C War Gifts.

## Hero Of Arethusa Made Rear Admiral

Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt Is Given  
Promotion Over 49  
Officers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 17.—Commodore Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, the hero of the Arethusa action in August, 1914, is promoted to be Rear-Admiral.

Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt has been promoted over 49 officers.

## NEW HONG LIST OUT

Put up in extremely attractive and handy form, the Shanghai Mercury Hong List and desk blotting pad has come to hand. The pad is of size suitable for office desks and the revised hong list, besides containing the hong, residential and street directories, has in addition a compendium of useful information, including tables of weights and measures, exchange tables, harbor and mariner's signal codes and regulations and postal guides. There are also diary memo space for each day of the year and calendars for the current and succeeding year. The pad and book may be purchased at \$2.50.

## ADVANCE IN E. AFRICA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 17.—An official despatch from East Africa reports: "Our column moving from Fort Johnston engaged the enemy at the confluence of the Luvumba and Lujenda, forcing him northwards. Our patrols have inflicted appreciable losses on the enemy southward of Mzimba."

## Germans' Internment Rejected By Jordan

Insists Enemy Subjects In China  
Be Deported To  
Australia

Eight articles governing enemy trading, modelled after the enemy trading acts of Japan and Italy and compiled by the Foreign Affairs Commission, were passed by the Cabinet Thursday. It is expected that they will soon be promulgated by a President Mandate.

At the same Cabinet meeting, the negotiations with Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, on the question of the deportation of enemy subjects was reported by Minister of Foreign Affairs Lu Cheng-hsian. Mr. Lu stated that his suggestion of internment of the women and children of the enemy nations was disapproved by the British Envoy, who favors the deportation of all of them to Australia. All shipping and provision accommodations are to be furnished by the Allied Powers. The meeting concluded without reaching any definite decision.

## TIFFIN CELEBRATES CHINA'S DOCKING HERE

Foreign And Chinese Officials  
Invited To Party On Board  
Ship In Harbor

In celebration of the first time that the China Mail Steamship Company's steamer China has come up the river to Shanghai a tiffin was given on board the ship yesterday to a number of foreign and Chinese officials.

An elaborate tiffin was served to more than thirty guests, including American Consul-General Sammons, Judge Lobinger of the United States Court, Mr. Julien Arnold, American Commercial Attaché, Mr. J. K. Sague of the American delegation to the Tariff Revision Commission, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs F. M. Sah and other leading Chinese who had been invited by Mr. G. J. Petrocelli, agent of the company in Shanghai.

Mr. Sammons acted as toastmaster and speeches felicitating the company and the steamer were made by Judge Lobinger, Mr. Sague and Mr. Arnold. Captain Demarest replied for the ship's officers.



# Business and Official Notices

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be prepaid

Reply must be called for

## APARTMENTS

## WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.

Telephone North 429

## Nos. 5 &amp; 11 Quinsan Gardens

To let in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors. Every comfort guaranteed.

TO LET, for one year, newly furnished flat. Central, four rooms, two bathrooms (fitted with geyser and lavatory basins). Suit bachelors or married couple. Apply to Box 186, THE CHINA PRESS.

BRITISH HOME, 6 Quinsan Gardens, two rooms vacant, and one front attic with sitting-room, bedroom and bathroom. Excellent table. Good service, terms moderate.

TO LET, Central, nice suite of two rooms, with modern bathroom, well-furnished, with English couple in new flat, no children. Board optional. Apply to Box 189, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, a large well-furnished room, with verandah and bathroom, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Good table. Apply to Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.

TO LET, Central, near Astor House, well-furnished large rooms, with bathroom and verandah attached. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. Board optional. Apply to No. 3 Minghong Road, Tel. North 2650.

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE. Teak Wood Sailing Yacht, 25 ft. overall, in good condition throughout, at a bargain. Tls. 200.00 if taken at once. Apply to Box 190, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE at a bargain, one detachable boat motor suitable for rowboat, yachts, tender, etcetera, complete and in good condition Tls. 45.00. Apply to Box 191, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: Young hunting dog, pointer puppy preferred. Apply to Box 180, THE CHINA PRESS.

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: From February 1st, 5-roomed furnished house, with garage, near French Park. Apply to Box 187, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR RENT, at East Cliff, Peitain, a large bungalow, with seven rooms and a large 14-foot-wide verandah, situated near the beach. The house is screened throughout and completely furnished. For particulars address Dr. G. D. Lowry, Peking.

NEAR French Park: Nicely furnished detached house; living room, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, enclosed verandah, garden, tennis; for two to six months. Apply to Box 182, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET: Two-story furnished house, located in the Western district, containing three rooms, one bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarters and roof garden. Apply to Box 161, THE CHINA PRESS.

STRAYED: Full-grown police dog, dark-coloured, wearing collar and no muzzle. Answers to name of "Buster." Any person found in possession of this dog after this notice is liable to prosecution. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, furnished apartment, central location, 3 or more rooms; give full particulars. Apply to Box 179, THE CHINA PRESS.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, furnished apartment, central location, 3 or more rooms; give full particulars. Apply to Box 179, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE: One 15 h.p. Nampier Landauette, in perfect running order. Apply Eastern Garage.

PET DOGS for sale: Good home wanted for Japanese poodle, fox terrier and dachshund, by lady giving up housekeeping. Apply to Box 168, THE CHINA PRESS.

FORD 5-passenger touring car (latest model) for sale. Hardly used; good as new. Reasonable price. Apply to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: Young hunting dog, pointer puppy preferred. Apply to Box 180, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: Chinese college graduate for position as salesman. Must be of smart appearance and able to talk convincingly. Apply to Box 181, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: An experienced salesman in the machinery line, for Shanghai. Must speak Chinese fluently. Please apply to Box 158, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: Chinese college graduate for position as salesman. Must be of smart appearance and able to talk convincingly. Apply to Box 181, THE CHINA PRESS.

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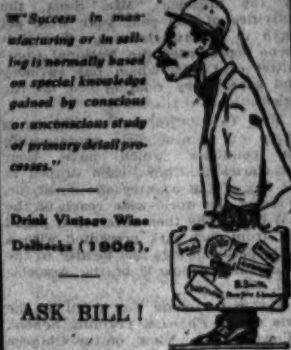
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## BILL SMITH



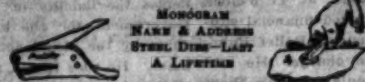
Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Sole Agents

ZING LEE &amp; SONS, (W. T. Lee &amp; Son, Ltd. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

## METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

## EMBOSS YOUR OWN STATIONERY



Roovers Hand Embossers—From \$6 to \$15 Mex.

## THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

## Pre-Inventory Cheap Sale

## LACE BAZAAR CO., LTD.

offers to the careful buyer an opportunity in Laces, Embroideries, etc. at absolutely unheard-of prices.

These goods won't last long at the figures quoted, so come early

## LACE BAZAAR CO., LTD.

88 SZECHUEN ROAD

## NOTICE

Mr. G. J. W. Morgan has been from this date appointed manager of our company and will sign for the firm, succeeding Mr. A. Landau, who will remain with the firm.

W. FUNDER &amp; Co.

19th January, 1918.

## OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET: Four-story foreign godown, with electric lift, situated No. 7, Chuafoong Road, for immediate occupation. Apply Dong Ting Kee, 11 North Szechow Road.

## MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ: Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School, may be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470. Shanghai.

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: A smart young lady, one with previous experience in a drapery store. Apply personally, the manager, The Shanghai Stores Co., 21 Nanking Road.

WANTED: Teacher of English (American preferred) to teach in boys' boarding school. For particulars, apply to Box 172, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: Chinese college graduate for position as salesman. Must be of smart appearance and able to talk convincingly. Apply to Box 181, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: An experienced salesman in the machinery line, for Shanghai. Must speak Chinese fluently. Please apply to Box 158, THE CHINA PRESS.

## EDUCATIONAL

UKULELE LESSONS: If anyone desires to receive expert instruction on the Ukulele, please apply to Box 171, THE CHINA PRESS.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 17

## Notice to American Citizens in The Shanghai Consular District

American citizens and the representatives of American institutions and business houses are hereby notified that the regulations of the Department of State urge all American citizens, institutions and corporations to register annually with the Consul in whose district they live or operate. The object of this registration is to facilitate the protection of American citizens, institutions and corporations. Those who, knowing the regulations, nevertheless do not register, may reasonably be presumed not to be entitled to the protection of the United States Government.

Citizens who registered prior to May, 1917, should now re-register under the revised regulations.

The revised regulations require the presentation by applicants for REGISTRATION or for PASSPORTS, whose citizenship is based upon birth in the United States, to present certificates of birth, or else the affidavits of two reputable persons (American citizens, if possible) having knowledge concerning the date and place of the birth. If, however, after reasonable efforts have been made, it is found that such evidence is not obtainable, or if there is urgent necessity for early action on an application, the Department of State will undertake to make the necessary inquiries, if furnished with the names and addresses of two or more reputable persons in the United States who are in a position to make affidavits in regard to the applicant's birth in the United States; but, before doing so, requires assurance that the applicant himself has made a reasonable effort to obtain the best possible documentary evidence of his birth in the United States.

Accordingly, to avoid delays in the necessary approval by the Department of State of registrations, and in the securing of passports, Americans in the Shanghai Consular Districts are advised to secure from the County Clerk of the County, or the authorities of the City wherein they were born, a certificate of birth, or, if not recorded, the affidavits of two persons in regard thereto.

Dated, Shanghai, January 16, 1918.

(Sgd.) Thomas Sammons.

American Consul-General.

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mr. A. G. Sharpley has been appointed the Manager for Shanghai for this firm and signs per procuracy for the same.

The Manchurian American

Trading Corporation.

G. KORFIT.

Vice-President and Manager

for the Far East.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1918.

## The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horse Bazaar)

For Venereal Diseases ONLY

Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.

Consultation free and Confidential

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

# RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,

2a Jinkee Road



Come to me!  
I'll tell you and your friends' characters and capacities (Horoscope)

Dr. JOHN  
Telepathy, Phenology  
Astrology, Graphology.

23 North Szechuen Road.  
Tel. North 2554.  
Consultation hours 5-7.

## Too Late!

Many people often believe that it is too late for them to get a new start, to have another fight with life, into which they can enter better prepared! They are mistaken! Let this New Year inspire you with more ambition and energy, get a training and education that will assure certain success, and you will find that it never is "Too Late."

## American School of Correspondence

34 Nanking Road, Shanghai  
CUT HERE

## Opportunity Coupon

American School of Correspondence  
34 Nanking Road. Without any obligation on my part please send me your Bulletin and advise me how I can qualify for the position marked "X."

Electrical Engineer  
Elec. Light & Power Supt.  
Hydroelectric Engineer  
Telephone Engineer  
Architect  
Architectural Draughtsman  
Building Contractor  
Building Superintendent  
Structural Engineer  
Structural Draughtsman  
Mechanical Engineer  
Mechanical Draughtsman  
Civil Engineer  
Steam Engineer  
Ship Foreman  
Ship Superintendent  
Ship Metal Draughtsman  
We also prepare for civil service examinations in all engineering subjects.  
Linguists by the dictograph using Phonograph  
Those who possess a grammophone need only buy records of casts.

Write Name and Address  
HERE

American School of  
Correspondence  
Dept. 14  
34 Nanking Road

## NOTICE

"MEADOW" BRAND  
BUTTER.

We regret to announce that owing to the large demand for this popular brand of Butter, and the difficulty in securing sufficient freight space for our requirements, we are temporarily out of stock, but expect to receive a new shipment on or about the 20th inst., when supplies will again be available. In the meantime we are prepared to offer Storekeepers and Retailers our "O.K." Brand Butter, which will be sold at a price slightly below "Meadow" Brand.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.

Tel. 846. 5 Pekin Road.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 17

# A mystery to you

but not to me

You've sought long, yet IN VAIN. You may have reason to GIVE UP your search, but if you do it'll be because you have NOT YET engaged me.

I know the SMART, SNUG LITTLE HOME you have in mind. Neither TOO LITTLE garden nor TOO MUCH house. A FEW TREES, of course, and place for a SMALL GARDEN. The location—NEAR A GOOD CAR LINE and not too far from a GOOD SCHOOL.

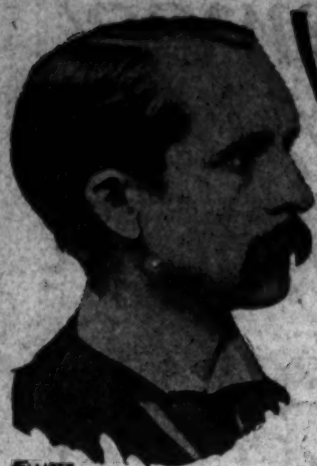
This home you've sought is real—I'll find it for you.

I reach nearly EVERY HOME IN Shanghai I talk to ALL the real estate men, the owners of homes. I'll get a LIST OF HOMES for you to choose from—that'll cut short your search and make you realise your hopes of soon living in your own home.

I am a CHINA PRESS want ad. I reach thousands of people and they listen to my plea.

Your telephone call will put me to work at once.





Sir James Matthew Barrie, the Author and Playwright, Who Has Remarkable Conceptions of Love and Marriage.

# Why Author Barrie Will Take Back the Wife He Gave Another

## The Distinguished English Writer's Unusual Conception of Duty That Makes Him Hold Himself Responsible for a Curious Matrimonial Experiment That Failed Miserably

ANOTHER chapter has opened in the amazing sentimental experiences of Sir James Matthew Barrie, author of "Sentimental Tommy" and "The Little Minister," one of the most successful playwrights and novelists in existence.

London society hears that Barrie is about to take back his former wife, whom he once forgave and then voluntarily relinquished to her lover on condition that he should marry her. Most unselfishly he gave his former wife a fortune and town and country houses and wished the young couple every happiness.

Now, it turns out that the former Mrs. Barrie has been very unhappy with her husband, Gilbert Cannan. She has just applied for a restitution of conjugal rights in the English Divorce Court, which indicates that her husband has deserted her and is behaving otherwise in an unconjugal manner. The application is usually the first step in the complicated process of obtaining a divorce in England. When Mrs. Cannan obtains this divorce, it is understood that she will be remarried to Sir James Barrie.

Barrie's decision to be reunited to his former wife is the result of a further development of his philosophy of love, a startling, ultra-modern philosophy, the germs of which may be traced in his "Sentimental Tommy," "Tommy and Grisel" and other works. Love is in Barrie's view the greatest thing in the world. His whole life has been devoted to its study and glorification. He regards love as a divinity to be approached with reverence and on bended knees. He is the most unsensual and unselfish of men.

Now it appears that he has discovered three vital principles in his love philosophy, the third and most surprising of which is only now revealed to the world. The first principle was that a man had no right to hold a woman to her cold legal engagements when he found that she truly loved another. It was in pursuance of this that he relinquished his wife to Gilbert Cannan.

The second was that having consented to such an arrangement, he and any other man in a similar position became responsible for her future welfare. It was in accordance with this principle that he gave his divorced wife a handsome fortune and has always watched over her interests with loving care. A high-souled man, Barrie argued, had no right to decide that his wife's real happiness lay with another man and then wash his hands of all further concern about her. He had passed upon her fate and he was responsible for his decision. Woman is given to man to protect and cherish and he must never shirk his duty, no matter how painful it may be. The ordinary man who casts off the wife who weakens in her allegiance to him is a brute but little removed from the ancestral cave type.

The third principle of Barrie's love philosophy represents an advance to heights of unselfishness rarely dreamed of. It is that a man having relinquished his wife, because he thought that she truly loved another, has no right to decide that her love for him is dead for good and all. He must always be faithful to love. It is in accordance with this principle that Barrie is to take back his wife.

Let us consider a little what this philosophy of Barrie's means. A husband, having once won the love of a woman, must never disown it. Is it right to administer euthanasia or painless death to a crippled and dying love, as some authorities say we should give it to hopelessly deformed babies? No, no, says Barrie. It is the man's duty to cherish the sacred flame of love once given to him, as long as he lives, for he can never be sure that it is really hopeless.

Perhaps his wife shows a distaste for his society. How can he be sure that he has done everything humanly possible to make himself agreeable to her? Perhaps she shows a marked liking for another man. Is the husband sure that he has not really driven her from him—by his



Barrie's "Sentimental Children"

Peter Scott, Son of the Antarctic Explorer Captain Scott, Who Bequeathed the Care of His Wife and Child to His Friend Barrie. And Pretty Polly Chase, the Actress, Whom Barrie Adopted as a Daughter.

jealous behavior, for instance? If he gives her up permanently how can he be sure that the old love for him does not lurk at the bottom of her heart, ready to flame up again, when misfortune or unhappy experiences of the world shall have purged away all later sentiments?

Barrie started his matrimonial problem in 1894 when he was a poor author and had not acquired the fortune which has come principally through his plays. He is now credited with being the richest playwright in the world. She was a handsome English actress named Mary Ansell, and it is said that she was of great assistance to him in the production of his first dramatic success, "The Professor's Love Story."

They had no children, but lived in apparent happiness together until 1908, when they made the acquaintance of Gilbert Cannan, a playwright and author of no great talent, but a rather handsome and vigorous young man. It was the movement to reform the dramatic censorship that brought Barrie and Cannan together.

Mrs. Barrie liked the young author so much that her husband lent him the use of his pretty cottage at Farnham, Surrey. The wife's liking for the young man became so marked that even Mr. Barrie, absorbed as he was in artistic work and philosophical introspection, could not help noticing it, and he was led to question her. She admitted that she loved the other man.



Mary Ansell, Formerly Mrs. Barrie, Now Seeking a Divorce from Her Second Husband, Gilbert Cannan.

"I told her," testified Barrie in the subsequent divorce proceedings, "that if she would return contrite I would forgive her, and she could come back and no one would know anything about it, but she said how much more ignoble it would be to come back knowing that Cannan was the only person in the world for her."

Barrie wept as his wife confessed the true state of her heart. He gave her ample time for consideration, but she forced him to take the action for divorce which he quickly obtained.

After the divorce Barrie busied himself making provisions for his former wife's welfare. He agreed to settle a large sum, said to be \$250,000 on her, on condition that Cannan should marry her. He placed at their disposition a country home and a town house at Lancaster Gate in London. Had he been his divorced wife's father, presiding at her marriage, he could hardly have been more tender and solicitous.

In the year following the divorce, Barrie was made a baronet by the King in recognition of his success as a writer and dramatist.

We have endeavored to understand the peculiar manner in which Barrie conceived his duties as a man and husband in this complicated situation. It must be said that there are many high authorities who regard his course of action, however unselfish, as a demoralizing example. Probably the majority of philosophers and moralists hold that the safety of society requires the protection of the marriage state as a permanent bond and the punishment, not the forgiveness, of those who break its obligations.

Professor Ferrero, the most distinguished modern authority on Roman history, tells us that the downfall of the Roman Empire was mainly due to the prevalence of divorce and the general laxness of marital relations. In the early days of the Republic marriage was regarded as an indissoluble bond and the Roman citizen made a religion of patriotism and maintenance of the family honor.

In the last days of the Republic and the first days of the Empire, the Romans lost all this respect for marriage. Divorces were every day matters in society. Wives and husbands of noble family cynically planned to change partners. Such matrimonial arrangements as Sir James Barrie has planned were known in those ancient times. The famous stoic philosopher Cato, although he advocated a revival of the stern Roman virtues of earlier days, consented to transfer his wife to his friend Hortensius, because they were better suited to one another.

The Emperor Augustus in 18 B. C., passed a law intended to secure stricter observance of marriage. In spite of this, his stepson and heir Tiberius, put aside his wife, Agrippina, in order to marry Caesar's daughter Julia. The disregard for marriage and family duties became worse and worse in high society. Finally, the great Empire passed away on account of the frivolity, effeminacy and degeneracy of its ruling classes.

In connection with Barrie's peculiar philosophy of love and marriage, it is instructive to recall the interest he has shown in many attractive women. He saw the charming young American actress, Polly Chase, when she was quite unknown. He wrote "Peter Pan" for her, made her fortune and adopted her as his daughter. There is reason to believe that Mrs. Barrie was opposed to the adoption of this charming young daughter.

When Captain Scott, the British explorer, foresaw death in the Antarctic wilds, he bequeathed the care of his wife and his little son Peter to his friend Barrie. The latter has loyally assumed this obligation.

When Barrie lost his wife many people thought he might find it more agreeable to marry Polly Chase than to treat her as a daughter. They were mistaken, for Miss Chase left his home and married a young English banker named Drummond.

Then they saw that he was wrapped up in the education of little Peter Scott and they thought he was planning to marry the boy's mother. They were again mistaken. Lady Scott preferred to be faithful to the memory of her heroic husband.

Maxine Elliott went to London and Barrie, attracted by her statuesque beauty, wrote a play for her that established her success. Mrs. Patrick Campbell, although a gifted actress, had been having hard luck for many years. Barrie sympathized with her, wrote a play for her and put her on her feet financially. The eminent playwright even wrote a piece called "Rosy Rapture" for that pet of the boulevards, Mlle. Gaby Deslys.

Very recently Barrie took Miss Marie Corelli's Scotch home off her hands at a high rent, in spite of the fact that the distinguished authoress has always been known as a pitiless critic of men.

Sir James Barrie has, in fact, established a world-wide reputation as a tireless and unselfish friend of beauty in distress. Now it appears that during all these years when he was doing so many kindnesses for other women, he had never forgotten his beloved, though divorced, wife. His reconciliation with her is in perfect harmony with all that is known about his character.



# The Newest Oriental Fashions

## By Lady Duff-Gordon.

The Color Hints That Come from China and the Glowing East, That Make Woman's Plummage More Gorgeous This Year Than Ever

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

A Lady Duff-Gordon Gown That Has Interwoven in It the Glorious Tints of Asia



Wholly Oriental Embroidery Embellishes the Tunic of This Half Oriental Robe

By LADY DUFF-GORDON  
("LUCILE")

THE East has given birth to most of the religions and has colored all others. Her proverbs are as sound as they are old, and her colors are as wonderful and enduring to-day as they were ages ago. And just as true.

Always I have turned to the East for inspiration, and this year, perhaps, in these days of sorrow and darknesses, more than ever. For the East is very old and wise. She pays no attention to the years or the centuries or the puny battles of men that checker them. She has the greater wisdom. And as there is nothing more thoughtful to be considered than the clothes of women, the wisdom of the East has separated itself from womanless philosophies to consider how woman should best be garbed.

Particularly is this so of China. Whatever claims of old China we may dispute, we must admit that the ancient nation knew all that is to be known about colors.

Ten thousand years ago it had closed the book of colors as a completed work. It has learned nothing since, because nothing more is to be learned. It had grasped all the principles of color and tested all its possibilities. It had weeded the hues that were congenial and separated those between which was conflict. It had blended shades into an effective softness of mingled pigments.

It has uttered the last word in dyes.

It had learned the only slightly lesser art of adapting colors to fabrics. It learned how to adapt rich tones to rich stuffs, delicate tints to dainty fabrics.

But not merely in the matter of color has



A Pagoda Hat and a Cloak of Chinese Embroidery Make This Evening Costume Distinctive

China inspired designers of beautiful raiment. The ancient land has yielded beauty of line. It has sent forth missionaries of the gospel of form. It has given hints in draperies and in silhouettes and house furnishings that were avidly adapted.

Is not the pagoda hat worn by the tall, stately young woman in the embroidered wrap a seemly crown for her loveliness? Yet it is as though one had placed a Chinese temple on her shapely head, for it is of the same outline as the many tiered house of worship of the Confucians. Her robe-like cloak, worn over a gown that is built of delicate crepe, but might also be of indestructible voile, is of the handsomest and heaviest of Chinese embroidery. Even the cushion behind her is richly embroidered in Chinese color and motifs.

Against cushions in Chinese colors and embroidered designs rests the beauty in the largest of the pictures. The third figure wears a tunic built of silk embroidered a la Chinoise. The head-dress worn by the largest figure, although of Indian contour, is made of Chinese crepe, and is adorned by delicate traceries of gold embroidery in a pattern invented by the Celestials.

While popular for public attire, the Chinese motif is still more in evidence in more intimate environment. We see pink and blue and red mandarin coats at the opera and the play, and wondrous cloaks draped in Occidental folds, but of nearly priceless Chinese embroideries. We see velvet wraps and gowns enriched by bands of magnificent embroidery. But we see among our smart friends a still greater number of Chinese coats and skirts for home attire.



## Straight And Narrow Silhouette Casts Its Shadow

Tailored Suits Most Affected By Style That Economises On Cloth And Cuts Down Non-Essentials—Satin Is Fast Supplanting Wool And Chiffon And Crepe Are Being Freely Used—Bargains In Exclusive Models

By Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd  
New York, December 19.—The sooner we get used to the straight and narrow silhouette the better. It is on its way. The advance guard is here. As early as last spring one began to see its shadow cast before, and the early autumn collections, showing all models approximately straight of line, showed a few very narrow as well as scant. The mode has gathered weight in snowball fashion, and now, with the folk most concerned in the making of women's clothes deciding wisely and

patriotically to economise on the amount of fabric put into those clothes, to cut out all superfluous material and hold to straight, scant lines, the silhouette of the coming spring is a foregone conclusion.

The tailored and semi-tailored suits will naturally be more affected by the new ruling than will any other department of dress. The motive back of the concerted action among manufacturers is the conserving of the inadequate wool supply for the uses of the army, and it is the woollen suit or frock that

must needs be cut down to utmost limits of grace and comfort, but since a silhouette is a pervasive thing, and when a mode is launched it cannot well be confined to one province of dress, the silhouette-elect for wool will find general acceptance.

Moreover, while the saving in wool is a crucial necessity, all saving is desirable. The less work given to non-essentials the more workers will be free to devote themselves to essentials, and workers are needed for vital effort. So women will have a chance to

show their good sense even in the buying of a new frock and it is to be hoped that they will not seize upon the excuse of patriotic saving to justify leaping to absurd extremes. A vivid memory of the hobble skirt gives one pause in this eager movement toward scant dress patterns, and if the cause of conservation runs to over short skirts, over low bodices and over short sleeves in excess of seal there will be reason for lamentation.

By all means let us have straight, moderately narrow, simple, sensible clothes during these war times and forget all radical freakish extremes and useless extravagance.

And by all means let us use wool only where we cannot dispense with it. Good silk and good velvet are expensive things. So is wool fabric of the smartest sort, but one can buy a woollen frock or suit that will look

(Continued on Page 7)

*La Vogue*

The recognised shopping headquarters  
for Shanghai's most fashionably gowned  
women.

Frequent arrivals of fresh  
shipments.

Elegance, refinement and  
perfect taste radiate from  
the wearers of robes bear-  
ing the hall-mark

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*"V" Modes*

Display of

**ARTHUR & BOND'S GOODS**

On February 4th

Mrs. Arthur will arrive in Shanghai on February 2nd

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(3rd Floor)



**ARTS & CRAFTS, LTD**

43 BUBBLING WELL RD. OPPOSITE RACE COURSE.

**CARPETS**

JUST ARRIVED EX S.S. "GLENNAVY"

NEW DESIGNS — LOVELY COLORINGS  
IN AXMINSTER AND WILTON SQUARES

ALL THE UNDERMENTIONED SIZES IN STOCK

18' 0" x 13' 6"

15' 0" x 12' 0"

13' 6" x 10' 6"

18' 0" x 12' 0"

15' 0" x 11' 3"

12' 0" x 12' 0"

16' 6" x 12' 0"

13' 6" x 11' 3"

12' 0" x 9' 0"



# Automobiles

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1918

## EFFECT OF AIRPLANE SEEN IN MOTOR WORLD

### New Methods Of Design And Construction For Autos To Result

While the problems confronting the aeroplane motor and the automobile motor manufacturer are distinct in many respects, there are necessarily points in common so that the development and perfection of the aeroplane motor cannot help but bring forth new methods of design and construction, which will prove their worth in automobile practice as well. In fact, there are already evident adaptations of the aerial power plant to ground use. I refer to the eight and twelve-cylinder V-motor so successfully employed by some of our most popular makes of automobiles. They are, of course, modeled on aeroplane practice.

Probably the most striking difference between automobile and aeroplane motor requirements is the much more favorable ratio of horsepower to weight which is required in the latter. The employment of air cooling in rotary engines eliminates a large part of the weight carried by the ordinary type of water-cooled motor, but further economy of weight must be attained without sacrifice of strength, and at the same time vibration must be held down as far as possible. This involves most difficult problems of design and of metallurgy—problems so great that there is hardly sufficient incentive for the successful manufacturer to tackle while his present car is giving such satisfaction that the demand is in excess of his productive facilities. But this work has to be done by the aeroplane motor maker, and the proven success of his methods will inevitably lead to the adoption by motor car builders of such elements as are applicable to the automobile. We may, therefore, hope for a lighter, yet no less powerful or sturdy motor in future. The growing use of aluminum is one evidence that the trend is already in that direction.

The aeroplane motor develops high horsepower per pound of weight and per cubic foot of space,

but involves problems of lubrication. As nothing is more vital to the life of a motor than proper lubrication, any improvements which can be made over present methods will add to the quietness and satisfactory service of gasoline motor propelled vehicles of every kind.

Other requirements of the aeroplane power plant are first class carburetion and absolute, or as near it as is humanly attainable, reliability of ignition. Failure of the former will result in unsatisfactory speed and general operation, while failure of the latter is more than likely to be utterly disastrous. There is reason to believe that gradual refinements in these two important departments will be brought about through the demands of aeroplane builders upon the carburetor and magnet specialists for better and better mechanisms, notwithstanding their already high degree of perfection.

For the reason which I have rather sketchily outlined above, I believe that there is ample ground for the belief that those of us who do our motoring on the ground are going to have even better machines in the future, and largely because of improvements originating in aeroplane construction.

Meredith C. Laffey, Newark, N. J.

## The Car

He courted her for many a month  
With caramels and cream,  
And violets and other things  
In Love's expensive dream.

And still the maid was cold and shy,  
But when his hopes grew dim,  
He got a big red auto, and  
Behold! she married him.

He failed in business and he sold  
The costly car, of course,  
His wife's affections vanished and  
She got a quick divorce.

On his unlucky star  
She married him to meditate  
The man who bought the car.  
—By Minna Irving in Milestones.

## \$1,000,000 IN DAY FROM PACKARD SALES

Sales of high class automobiles are an index of prosperity and business confidence.

One of the largest day's sales of motor carriages in the annals of the Packard Motor Car Company was that reported on October 30, when by mail and telegraph there arrived orders for Twin-Clix cars valued in excess of one million dollars. These orders came from as near as the Detroit retail branch of the Packard and from as far away as Los Angeles.

The heavy business for the day was the climax of a spirited six weeks' sales contest, in which the resistance offered by war conditions was much stronger than automobile salesmen ever before were called on to master. A survey of the results, so far as they are reported, shows that good business prevailed generally over the country, and especially the west. The Packard sales record for the corresponding six weeks of 1916, when no war conditions involving extra taxation heavy investments in government bonds obtained, was exceeded by more than 30 per cent.

"This is one of the clearest evidences of the general prosperity and optimism of America that has come to our notice," said Henry Lansdale, manager of carriage sales. "It attributes a large share of the salesman's success to the fact that the motor buying public is interested in actual economy and that our salesmen have a car of marked economical nature to offer."

Among the points contributing to the big volume of business reported on October 30 were Detroit, sending in 55 orders and Cleveland, 50.

The increased volume of business done by some of the dealers in the six weeks of the contest in comparison with their sales weeks in 1916 is shown by the following figures: Detroit, 225 per cent of quota; Cleveland, 175 per cent; Baltimore, 170 per cent; Denver, 165 per cent; Omaha, 157 per cent; Syracuse, 150 per cent; Davenport, 14 per cent; of an immense amount of strain in Fairmont, 125 per cent; Helena, 200

per cent; Flint, 233 per cent; El Paso, 100 per cent; Sioux Falls, 133 per cent; Idaho Falls, 200 per cent; Ardmore, Okla., 100 per cent; Shreveport, 180 per cent; Charleston, W. Va., 164 per cent.

## 2,500 Miles Made In 23 Days In Ford

Mr. T. J. Nash, writing from Los Angeles, Calif., gives a very complete log of a trip taken from Lincoln, Neb., to the Pacific coast city with his wife and six children in their Ford car. The distance covered was 2,500 miles and the time consumed 23 days.

Their route lay through the Southwest, the states of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California being crossed entire or in part. Many stops were made at points of interest, while much bad going was encountered because of winter conditions, the trip having been made during the month of December.

"Considering the many stops and the bad roads," says Mr. Nash, "we made remarkably good time. Our Ford behaved perfectly and it seemed to us that the Ford car was perfectly designed and constructed for real hard service such as we certainly gave our machine. I was thoroughly impressed with the marvelous manner in which the Ford stood the trip over hills covered with rock and full of countless chuck holes and cross washes not to mention the endless miles of sand in the extreme southern states."

"The remarkable thing about a Ford, to me, is the steering gear, for although I have personally designed more than a dozen kinds of steering mechanisms I will candidly admit that none are to be compared with the Ford type. Especially in sandy or rutty roads I found that the little Ford actually knew the road and I soon realized that, for a light car, the flexible control is ideal because of the way it permits the car to follow the road and relieve the driver per cent of an immense amount of strain in that way."

## A Safety First Sermon

San Francisco has, of a sudden, realized that "Safety First," as concerns that city's automobile traffic, is more than mere idle words enclosed in quotation marks, and the traffic laws that have been pulled, twisted, bent, broken and warped until they were in an "it-is-but-to-keep" condition are now being upheld, enforced and made use of during the twenty-four hours of each day. Arrests are being made right and left, the traffic officers taking unto themselves the "benefit of the doubt" in any instance where there is any doubt, and pass it up to the judge to adjust.

San Francisco's awakening along this line of endeavor may have a wholesome effect on other cities. Honolulu has been most lenient with offenders against its traffic laws. One does not have to stand for long at any of our downtown street intersections to observe the breaking of traffic laws by chauffeurs of power-driven vehicles.

Observation will make quite clear the fact that many automobile trucks are driven through our streets at a speed which is entirely incompatible with the safety of pedestrians, to say nothing of that of vehicles of less rugged construction.

It is not for a moment intended to imply that all automobile accidents are due to the carelessness of the drivers of auto trucks. There are a large number of auto drivers, and, unfortunately, reckless chauffeurs, but in the very nature of things the driver of a delivery truck might be expected to take greater chances from the fact that his machine is of construction far stronger than the pleasure auto, and also, that should there be any damage to the heavier machine, in nine cases out of ten, it is not the driver's property that is damaged. The auto truck driver is usually employed solely for the purpose of driving, and he aims to cover as much ground as possible, so that he will not be compelled to put in an overtime for which he may possibly not be paid.

"Safety first" consists in watching the other fellow. Anybody who has driven an automobile through the

streets of this city, or of any other city, and has any consideration for others, will readily agree that living up to the traffic laws is not all that is required of a chauffeur. There are times when one must go beyond that point, must forget one's rights entirely, keeping only in mind a sense of what the "other fellow" is going to do, the necessity of avoiding an accident regardless of where the blame may be placed.

No traffic law will prevent children from dashing suddenly into the street, or keep deaf persons from venturing into the congested districts alone, nor has there been, or ever will be, a traffic law that will in any way interfere with pedestrians, in the full possession of their mental and physical faculties, crossing a main thoroughfare in a "brown study," a generally successful, if not intentional, method of getting hurt.

When the day's work is over, and the big truck is in the garage, it is far more comfortable to look back over a clean record for the day than to recall an injury or possibly worse, of which one was the cause, blameless perhaps, but nevertheless the cause.

"Safety First"

## Hints For Autoists

If oil and grease drop out of gear case or differential housing the bolts must be set up more tightly, as it is an expensive job to replace all the gaskets. If tightening the bolts does not stop the leak then use a heavier grease, one which will not thin out so much.

While striving to keep down the high cost of living do not overlook the tires. Watch for small cuts in the tread, as they are a frequent cause of trouble. Sand gets into them and makes them larger, finally causing sand bolts on the sides. Clean out all such cuts and fill with repair gum. If the fabric is reached it will rot. Such cuts should be vulcanized.

Two methods of starting a

stubborn hub cap, as commonly practiced in garages, may be appreciated. If the cap be on a rear wheel the car's brake can be locked; but should it be on the front, a block can be forced against the tire to hold the car steady.

A wrench is then placed on the cap, and a jack placed to bear against the wrench handle. In this way great pressure can be brought against the cap. If the cap still sticks, the only recourse is to heat it with a blow-torch, taking care not to blister the paint. Kerosene them should be placed on the thread and the wrench applied before the cap has cooled and contracted to its normal condition.

Many repair men in repairing a "pinhole" puncture use a match several times larger than the injury. This requires very heavy pressure to obtain a smooth surface. There is a much better way. Trim the hole just enough to remove all ragged edges, but enlarge it as little as possible. Clean thoroughly and cement. When the cement has dried force a small thread of gum through the hole with an awl, trimming flush on the outside. In curing use just enough pressure to hold the tube firmly on the tube plate. A piece of Holland or tracing cloth laid on the plate will insure a smooth surface.

Wheels that wobble subject the tires to a diagonal wear during a part of each revolution. It is a good plan to check up on the alignment of the wheels every two or three weeks or whenever an excessive war on a tire is apparent. Avoid curbs and obstructions in the road and turn the front wheels only when the car is in motion. One of the easiest ways to throw them out of line is to twist them around while the car is standing still.

You can easily keep track of your gasoline mileage by using your trip speedometer. Set this at 10 while they are filling the tank with gasoline. When the tank is again filled divide the number of gallons required to fill it into the number of miles traveled and you will have the miles per gallon. In this way you can tell exactly what the various grades of gasoline will do in your motor under varying driving conditions.

# DAYTON MOTOR BICYCLE

The Product of America's  
Leading Cycle Manufacturers

## The Dayton Motor Bicycle is of special

### construction throughout

Do not confuse the Dayton Motor Bicycle with the so-called "light-weight motorcycle" or the ordinary bicycle with motor attachment. The Dayton is of special construction throughout.

**Motor**—Single cylinder, four-cycle, air-cooled, 1 1/2 h.p. high speed type, 2 1/2 in. (63.5 millimeters) bore and 3 1/2 in. (88.9 millimeters) stroke. Piston displacement 9.97 cu. in. (163.37 cubic centimeters). Cylinder and piston are made of close-grained gray-iron. Two piston rings cut 45°. Connecting rod and all motor bearings are made of Non Gray bronze, the same as used in finest automobile bearings. Motor support arms and crank case are cast of aluminum.

**Lubrication**—Mechanical oil pump operated from drive shaft maintaining constant supply at proper level about crank shaft. Oil distributed to all working parts of the motor by the splash system. Oil sufficient for 100 miles is contained within crank case and reservoir fitted with sight gauge to indicate oil level. If reservoir is kept filled to proper level, no further attention to oiling system is required.

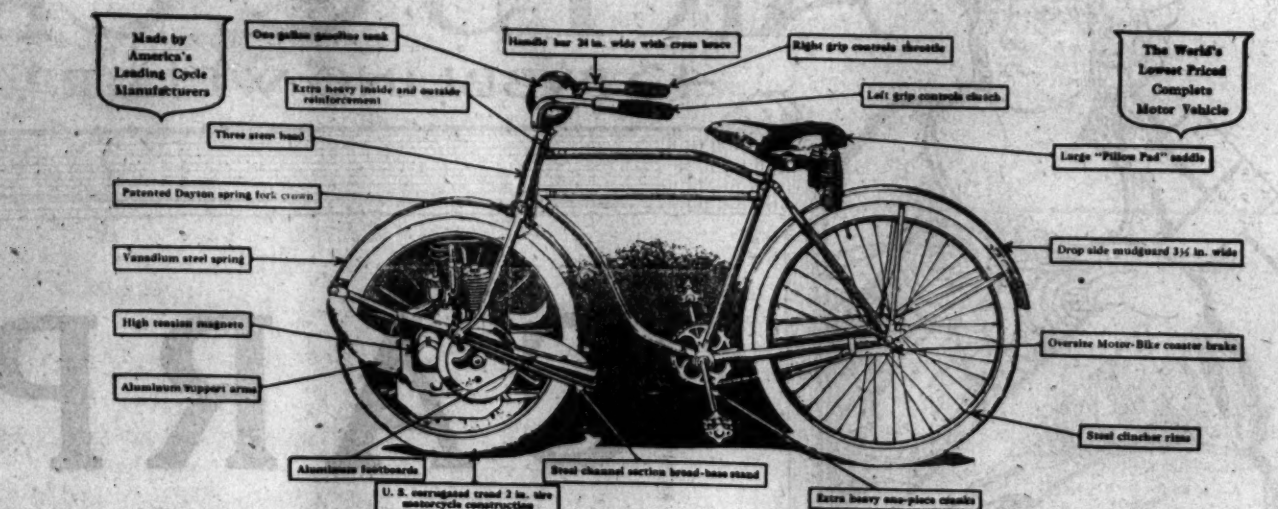
**Drive**—Direct through the Dayton compensator or the Davis clutch applied between motor and front wheel. The compensator obviates any jerking due to a sudden increase in power and distributes uniformly the wear on the tire. Gear reduction 8 to 1.

**Carburetor**—Automatic float feed type, easily adjustable.

**Ignition**—High tension magnets securely mounted on crank case and gear driven direct from drive shaft. This ignition system requires absolutely no attention and there are no batteries to recharge or replace. Champion spark plug.

**Cylinder Primer**—Motor primed from intake dome, simple and accessible.

**Frame**—1 in., 18-gauge best steel tubing, triple reinforced at head. Dropped 2 in. at cluster, giving low and easy riding position.



**Front Fork**—Three stem. Wheel attachment patented. Famous Dayton Rocker Spring Fork crown connection. Dust-proof head fittings. Double leaf Perfection Springs of chrome vanadium steel.

**Front Wheel**—24 in. diameter spot-welded pressed steel disc, strong and light, clincher rim. Automatic motor-cooling fans.

**Rear Wheel**—26 in. diameter. Steel clincher rim. Motor-cycle type. Gasoline Tank—Capacity 1 gallon, sufficient for 100 miles. Tank securely clamped on handle bars and fitted with extra size filler cap. Flexible feed line of copper tubing nickel-plated, with Dayton combination gasoline and drain cock providing reserve gasoline supply.

**Handle Bars**—Motor Bicycle with cross-brace, 24 in. spread, rubber grips, nickel tipped.

**Mud Guards**—Fork spring constitutes front mud guard, 3 in. steel drop-side guard over rear wheel. On Ladies' Model there is also chain guard and fender.

**Control**—Single grip with flexible cable designed especially for long wear and strength.

**Footboards**—Aluminum, pyramid faced, with heel form, folding on two hinges, 9 inches long, 3 1/2 in. wide.

**Brake**—Atherton special Motor Bicycle brake fitted to rear wheel. Brake applied by back-pedaling.

**Sprocket**—Four-oval pattern, 20-tooth front, 9-tooth rear, 58 gear.

**Crank Hanger**—Dayton one-piece, 5 1/2 in. crank.

**Pedals**—Davis Ideal. Full ball bearing.

**Stand**—Motorcycle type, steel channel section attached to front fork.

**Chain**—Diamond 1 1/2 in. pitch block chain.

**Tires**—United States Clincher, best motorcycle construction and extra heavy corrugated tread in addition. Size, front 24x2 in., rear 26x2 in.

**Saddle**—Troxel "Pillow Pad" on Men's models. Persons' Cantilever on Ladies' models.

**Tools**—Wrenches, oiler and tire pump in Troxel "Jumbo" leather tool bag.

**Models**—Men's and Ladies', 23 in. frames dropped two inches at seat cluster giving low and easy riding position.

**Finish**—Dayton Carmine with double panel gold striping. Four coats of enamel baked and polished.

**Weight**—125 pounds. Length of wheel base, 43 inches.

**Speed**—Minimum 5; maximum 25 miles per hour guaranteed.

FOR SALE BY  
**SINCERE & CO. (SHANGHAI), LTD.**

SEE THEIR WINDOW DISPLAY



## Stretching Your Tire Mileage

(By J. Clyde Wilson in Motor Magazine)

"While people are complaining about the high cost of living," said a western dealer the other day, "it is my confident belief that one of its chief causes is our tendency to be extravagant when prosperous. It is the old story: 'Easy come, easy go.'"

"Take the case of tires, for instance. I don't believe more than a fraction of the people who are using tires get the mileage out of them they should. And yet they complain about the tire expense. Of course, if one has to buy two tires to get the service one should give there is occasion to howl. Sometimes tires do break down. As a rule, though, they do pretty well considering the way they are used. They are only made of rubber and fabric, you know, both pliable materials subject to all kinds of stretching and strain, and the wonder to me is they stand up at all."

"When you come to think of it, though, they bear up remarkably well. Compare them, for instance, with a steel buggy tire that would show any less wear after 6,000 miles! Their wear is really remarkable. But the funny thing about it is, that isn't where the trouble lies. Very few tires wear out—actually wear through—the way we wear our soles through."

"Instead of wearing them out, we knock them to pieces—exactly that!" The speaker looked up thoughtfully. "I mentioned shoes a minute ago. Now, I can wear a pair of shoes a couple of seasons. I'm easy on shoes. The uppers last me until I discard them, but I wear through a couple of pairs of soles—simply wear them through. But my boots are a different story. I go through a perfectly good pair of shoes in a month. He's going over fences, or climbing trees with them all the time. He kicks holes through the toes, tears the uppers on a nail, rips off the heel in a track frog. He doesn't take care of shoes and they don't wear him. It is a good deal the same way with tires. If you let them take care of themselves they lead a short but adventurous life, and we soon get them back at four cents a pound."

"Some people think, because tires are only guaranteed for 3,600 miles, as most of them are, that that is the expected mileage. Nothing of the sort. With care it is not unusual to get eight, ten, and in some cases fifteen thousand miles or more from a casing. Six to eight thousand miles should be expected, and if the manufacturers could feel assured that owners would observe the most elementary precautions in looking after their tires, I have no doubt they would be quite willing to guarantee that mileage. But how many of us do observe them? We come in from a trip hot and dusty, drive into the barn, shut off the motor and hit it for the house as fast as we can. We have had enough of motoring for one day. That would not be quite so bad if we would look the tires over before we started out again."

"Sometimes when we are oiling up the engine we see a bad cut on the tread. It must be a bad cut or we wouldn't see it. 'Geel' we say and whistle, 'that ought to be fixed right away.' But do we fix it? Not on your tins! We are in a hurry. We can't stop now. But we will surely look into it tonight. Do we fix it tonight? No! We have come in tired out again and don't feel like starting 'that dirty job.' But tomorrow morning we'll fix it. It must not be neglected another day. But the next morning we are in a hurry again and haven't time (meaning, of course, we are too lazy). We jump into our flivver and are off again. And so it goes until we have a blow-out. That is why tires do not last."

"It seems trite to say that one of the principal causes of low mileage is underinflation of tires, but it is the truth. There is no logical reason why we should lose good hard-earned dollars from such a cause. The remedy is always at hand, and prevention is a mere matter of getting busy and keeping your tires inflated to the proper pressure. What is the proper pressure? Proper in this case is a relative term, and it is not necessary to be arbitrary about it. Proper means enough at least to bear the load to be carried with but a slight, very slight, depression of the tire at the point of contact with the road. Experience indicates about twenty pounds to the cross section inch in the rear tires, and eighteen pounds in those in front. But many manufacturers recommend less than this and, as has been said, it is largely a matter for judgment."

"Of course, if the tires are old and there have been several blow-outs, or the tread has worn through, a lower pressure will be desirable. But it is advisable to keep them pretty hard. The danger of over-pumping is very slight—very slight indeed. The danger is all the other way. Many air-stations do not use care in keeping their air-tanks filled, and when one of these is encountered it is impossible to get the pressure required. In that case the balance should be supplied elsewhere or added with a hand pump. A power pump right on the car, if you can afford it, is the best solution of this important matter. Pumping tires by hand is a hard job and most motorists are willing to take a chance on a soft tire, rather than sweat themselves through, raising their tires to the requisite pressure with a hand pump. One can hardly blame them, but it is an expensive proposition, and a poor solution of the difficulty."

"Why tires break down when under-inflated is easily explained. As the wheel revolves on which the tire is placed, there is a constant indentation at its point of contact with the road. This depression necessarily travels through the tire as a wave. In the parlance it is usually termed the flexion wave. When the tire is well pumped up and the depression slight, the wave is naturally of less depth, a length than is the case when it is so. As it travels about the tire, thousands of times in each mile of travel, it puts it under a severe strain. The several plies of fabric and rubber of which the casing is made are turned and pulled at different tensions and, unless the thin rubber gum which binds them layer to layer has been

properly vulcanized so that it is not too soft on the one hand and not too brittle on the other, there is going to be trouble. "And even if it is all right, if the tire is underinflated, the wave will be so deep and of such length, the difference in strain between the inner layer of fabric and the outer tread will be so great the tire will not be able to endure it long before something gives. The sidewall, too, must undergo this strain, which is aggravated in its case by the constant flexing action caused by the bumping of the car in passing over the irregularities in the road. It is not hard to see, therefore, why a soft tire gets the worst of it. The waves are bigger and deeper and, just like the waves on the seashore, they are capable of far greater damage."

"But now let us suppose you are driving on a soft tire and you have a cut in your tread. A little sand finds its way into this cut. You drive through a mud puddle and wet it. It now becomes a grinding grit. Each time your tire revolves the traction wave at the point of contact of the tire with the road stretches the rubber of the tread, opening the hole wider. The sand at that instant is squeezed and rubber into the opening under pressure. It exerts a cutting action. It soon cuts through the thin rubber which acts as a cement between tread and fabric and gets at the cotton threads of the latter. This cuts even easier than the rubber. It does not give as readily. Thus a few threads are weakened or broken. The grit under pressure works through one layer of fabric to another. If the hole is large enough it ultimately gets down to the last two or three layers and then the inward pressure does the rest—the tire blows out. Sometimes this grit works its way between the tread and first layer of fabric for some distance, usually toward the side-wall separating the tread from the carcass of the tire and forming the sand-blisters so common and familiar to everyone. They look like infectious tumors, and as far as that tire's life is concerned they are just as dangerous to it. Prompt attention to small cuts will prevent these various dangers if the tires are kept always well inflated. What is more, a tire well filled with air brings less surface into contact with the road to rub, and cut, and scrape, picking up nails and small stones in its way."

"Rim-cutting also is often purely the result of riding on tires under-inflated. The softer the tire is the farther over the side of the rim it is going to bulge, and if the rims are a little rough, we have rim-cutting. Soft tires also result in 'breaking above bead,' as it is termed in tire shops, a cracking of the side-wall where the soft tire has brought about an extraordinary flexing action. By keeping your tires fairly hard you can avoid most of these insidious enemies of tire economy."

"To secure mileage, prompt attention to blow-outs is imperative. When your casing blows, stop the car at once, as quickly as you can, and make the change or repair needed. Do not wait until you get to the next corner, or under that shady tree a half mile down the road. It does not take much running upon a flat tire to ruin it beyond repair. Even a few rods may do the damage. A few innocent appearing scraped spots may result on the inside of the casing. Surely they cannot do any harm," one thinks. As a matter of fact, this is one of the causes of that most aggravating of all tire injuries, the 'inside break,' sometimes known by the specific term 'stone bruise.' Though stones cause inside breaks similar to this, the term is hardly fitting for an injury which has a variety of causes of which a stone bruise is only one. Keeping your tires well inflated will help to guard against injuries like this that are sometimes caused by a well-loaded car taking a bump so hard the tread and rim come together. An inside break sometimes has its beginning in just such a lurching of the car by which the inside fabric is scraped slightly; threads are torn, thereby producing a weak spot which gets constantly weaker until one day when you are driving peacefully along on the asphalt your tire goes out with a bang you can hear for blocks, 'without any apparent cause,' as you tell the adjuster. But nothing happens in this world without a cause. Riding on soft tires did it."

"In the interest of economy it is not a bad plan to shift the tires on your machine around occasionally. If you have just purchased a new tire in order to have an extra, do not strap it to the back of your car in the sun and dust to dry out and lose its quality of liveliness. Put it on the car at once

and run it a while, relieving some other tire. Rubber, like humans, does not lose its serviceability so quickly if it is kept active, as it were; its molecules are kept in a livelier state of motion and it has less chance to dry out and crack. A frequent switching about of tires, therefore, is a good thing. Try putting your rear tires on the front wheels, reversing them as to sides. The strain on each wheel is different. Constant straining of one kind is weakening. The thrusts which the front wheel-gets are not those of the rear wheels, nor is that of the right wheel the same as that on the left. The front wheels are toed in and cambered. The wear is therefore not squarely upon the center of the tire's circumference. A change will counteract this. This thoughtfulness does not take a great deal of time and it is a good investment—one of the ways to more mileage."

"If you have a blow-out on a trip and have to use an inside patch do not forget that this is intended merely as an emergency repair. Because you get home all right and it seems to hold do not continue to drive upon it. Have it taken out at once and a section vulcanized into the tire. That is the way to make your tire last. The inside patch is like a piece of foreign matter between the tube and the casing. It is constantly chafing the casing (it always leaves a mark) and it is exerting friction in contact with the tube. It is heating, throwing the tire out of balance and creates new strains. Get rid of it as soon as possible. It has been a life-saver, but for that reason do not regard it as the equal of a repair. A life-saver is not a good permanent substitute for a boat even if it did save your life."

"It is the little things like these—things we overlook—that make tires such an expensive and cut-down mileage. A neglected cut becomes a blow-out. A leaky valve leads to running flat. Neglect to carry an extra or the proper emergency repairs compels you to drive home on the rim. A nicked edge results, which ruins the new tire you purchase by rim-cutting. Hitting the edges of bridges at a good speed, running fast over the railroad tracks with a load, start inside-breaks. Wobbling wheels or bad alignment, easily discovered by those who are on the lookout, wear tires down to the fabric in five hundred miles of service. Oily floors in the garage lead to softening of the tread, resulting in easy cutting and an epidemic of punctures, which often results in your changing brands with injustice both to yourself and the manufacturer. Eternal vigilance, daily inspection for tread injuries, liberal treatment of cuts of all sizes with tire dough (put in at night and allowed to set until morning), keeping your tires well inflated all the time, frequent changing of tires from wheel to wheel to equalize wear and last but not least, careful driving—these are the simple things which stretch mileage figures and make guarantees superfluous."

## CADILLAC FIGURES SHOW ENCLOSED CAR INCREASE

Data Gathered Indicates This Type Of Vehicle Growing In Favor For All-Year Use

The fact that enclosed motor cars are coming more and more into favor for year-round use has been making itself felt for some time. But it has never, perhaps, been illustrated with greater emphasis than by data recently gathered by the Cadillac Motor Car Company.

For its own information, the Cadillac Company asked a number of its leading distributors to set down the proportion of their buyers who preferred enclosed cars to the open roadster and touring types.

The statistics so far at hand show that out of a representative list of new Cadillac owners who have also owned previous Cadillac eight-cylinder models, 37 per cent came this season from open to enclosed cars. This, of course, does not take into account the normal increase in both the open and the enclosed car lines. It does reflect the undoubted trend toward the latter, however.

It appears, also, that the large majority of the enclosed cars have gone to owners who maintain but one car; showing that the enclosed vehicle is intended for use in summer as well as in winter.

Another indication of this tendency is the fact that 40 per cent of the total Cadillac production of the present model has been enclosed cars; and that the number of these which have been shipped is greater now than at the corresponding time last year.

## GREAT MOTOR CAR GROWTH FEATURE OF ANNUAL SHOW

War Influence Seen In Many Devices To Conserve Fuel And Power—Practical Results Aimed At

New York, January 4.—As the opening of the American National Automobile Show—January 5 to 13—in the Grand Central Palace draws near, many inquiries are being made as to what will be seen there new and interesting to the motorist. It will be the first wartime automobile show, and it will surely be characterized by a military spirit. Many practical facts regarding the splendid work which is being done by the motor vehicle in many lines of utility will be revealed, and much information not generally known to the public will be brought out.

"Conservation," says Charles E. Duryea, a technical expert, "will attract more attention than before, as, for example, heaters for the carburetor, the supply pipe, or the air inlet, which are doing much to make the fuel vaporize more fully, and so insure its proper burning and development of its power. These carburetor bowl or manifold to a complicated stove heated by the exhaust from the engine. Never before has there been such a variety of this type of improvement, and it is most timely, for while we still have ample fuel to take care of our needs even in wartime, we are at the point where wastefulness is culpable."

"It is also being recognized that there is no advantage from saving fuel if the heat produced is wasted instead of being used. So we find an ever-increasing number of devices for preventing over-cooling of the engine. Thermostats in the water pipes to slow down the circulation as the water gets cooler; shutters in front of the radiator to shut off the air draft when not wanted; fan regulators to speed up the fan when needed; water pumps that only pump when hot, and similar devices are now being used to keep the cylinders working hot and yet prevent them from becoming too hot. With modern fuels the cool walls of the cylinders condense the heavy fuel parts and send them down to the crank case, where they are wasted so far as being burned is concerned, but where they also become a danger because they spoil the lubricating oil and may result in ruined bearings."

"Not in the engine only are improvements being made, but the various details of the car body and frame, and even the tires, have come to be objects of interest in their relation to less fuel. Tires, which the family were huddled and boxed in away from the driver, has gone. The single tube tire has been replaced by tires so large and well made that tire troubles are no longer a bugaboo. The four-cylinder en-

gine, then a novelty, has become the standard with "sixes," "eights," and "twelves." The short wheel bases and high seats have given way to low, long, and comfortable construction.

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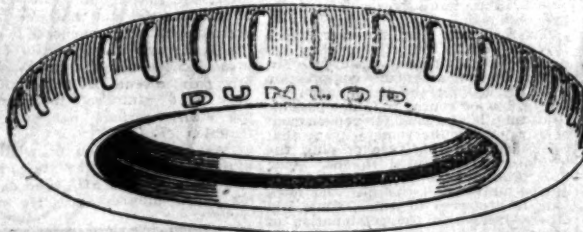
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## GREEKS PAY \$3 FOR GASOLINE AND STILL RIDE

Motor Cars Scarce in Athens  
And Fabulous Prices Paid  
For Accessories

Motorists who lament the rising prices of cars, tires and gasoline do not know what high cost of motoring really means. Even the British motorists, who have to pay \$1.12 a gallon for a limited amount of fuel, are fortunate compared with the wealthy ship owners, merchants and landlords of Athens, Greece.

George F. Waller, Jr., who is the United States vice consul at Athens, writes that during the last year gasoline has frequently sold at \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 a gallon. Yet many of the Athenians who have made money out of operations in the Balkans and the present war are demanding motor cars and whenever there is a choice between American and European models the American product is bought in nine cases out of ten.

Motor cars are very scarce in Greece and bring high prices. A few months ago Mr. Waller says, a car that cost \$995 at the American factory and that had been used three months in Greece was resold for \$1,700. And at that the seller complained that if he had haggled a little more he could have sold for \$2,000.

At another time recently there were only two motor cars for sale in Athens. One was rebuilt from a 1914 American car that had been wrecked and the other was a recent American runabout.

The rebuilt car cost originally \$988 and sold for \$1,900. The runabout cost \$1,200 in the United States and sold for \$2,400 in Greece.

## Franklin Sets Record

Three hundred miles across the state of Pennsylvania from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia in the record time of 9 hours and 23 minutes is the achievement made last week by J. M. Eyer of Pittsburgh in a Series 9 Franklin stock touring car.

This sensational drive represents the fastest time ever recorded by an automobile between the two cities. The trip was the result of a wager that the distance could not be made in less than 104 hours, and \$1,000 was the stake. Mr. Eyer started in a heavy fog from the Pittsburgh car-house at 5 a.m. and at 3:38 p.m. his Franklin was parked in front of Broad street station, in the very center of the Quaker city. The route which he traversed led through many small towns, and in both terminal cities he had to pass through many miles of downtown sections, which in the case of Philadelphia was a severe handicap because of his arrival during a heavy traffic hour. Only two stops were made during the whole trip, one at Susquehanna bridge, Columbia, Pa., where there was a 15-minute delay, and a short stop for gasoline.

Regardless of the high speed at which the car was driven, 11 miles per hour, only 144 gallons of gasoline were consumed, which is better than 20 3/4 miles to the gallon. Not content with once beating the stipulated time in the bet, Mr. Eyer decided to repeat the performance, so after one hour and a half spent in Philadelphia he drove back to Pittsburgh the same day, covering in all 600 miles in 19 hours and 53 minutes, with a total gasoline consumption of 271 gallons for the round trip, an average of 21.8 miles per gallon. Not a stop was made for tire or engine trouble during the whole trip.

When it is considered that Mr. Eyer is 55 years old and drove the return trip almost all after dark his record of nearly 20 hours almost steady driving is remarkable.

The previous one way record over this route is said to have been 9 hours and 53 minutes.

## Maxwell Wheelbase

In addition to a number of chassis changes in wheelbase length, spring suspension, frame, fenders, wiring and some smaller details, the new Maxwell 25 is much better in appearance than the previous one. For this year there are five body models consisting of a touring and roadster at \$745, a staggered seat three-passenger roadster, sedan, six-passenger berline and three-passenger coupe, the latter three at \$1,095 and a demountable top touring at \$955.

The wheelbase now is 109 inch instead of 105, which makes the car ride smoother. The added length is quite noticeable in the body. The rear spring suspension instead of being by three-quarter elliptics is by semi-elliptics forty-eight inches long. These springs are underslung, which lowers the car a few inches. The frame now is of six inch section and the splash guards formerly used have been discarded and the running boards made wider.

The engine though substantially the same in size, which is 35 by 43 but the fan belt is wider and it now is called upon to drive the lighting generator. The starting motor switch has been redesigned to obtain a more simple construction. It now is a single-pole type operated by the pedal which also throws the starter gear in engagement with the flywheel. There is a magnetic safety lock which prevents the starter gear from being thrown in engagement when the engine is running. The twelve-volt single wire system has been adopted for starting and lighting.

The block-ast engine is otherwise the same as before, the clutch the same running-in-all type and the drive also.

## INDOOR AUTO SPORTS



## Getting Acquainted With Your Spark Plugs

In the early days of motoring the average driver believed that two of the most unreliable parts of the car were the tires and the spark plugs, but happily years of development have brought these to a state of efficiency comparable with that of the engine. Spark plugs, with which we are concerned in this article, are in this advanced day cheap and reliable, and it is not uncommon to hear of a set of plugs giving 15,000 miles continuous service without even so much as being cleaned.

Though a small part of the car, the spark plug has had to be developed with the same rapidity as the engine. It is the plug which accepts the current from the high tension wire attached to the magneto or other ignition unit and permits the spark to jump across a gap formed by the electrodes. The current, which is of high voltage, approximating 30,000, flows through the center electrode, and because of its high voltage jumps from this electrode to another which is attached to the shell of the plug, which in turn is fastened into the cylinder, thus becoming grounded. The gap or space between the center electrode and the grounded one, must be of such length as not to offer too much resistance to current flow, otherwise there will be no spark. It is clear to see that if the gap is one inch wide there will be no flow, and the chances of flow are increased as the gap is shortened. If shortened too much then the heat of the resulting spark is insufficient. The gap length usually is made .015 of an inch, but in some engines a wider gap can be used. In high compression engines the gap will have to be shorter than in low compression for the reason that the greater compression makes it still more difficult for the spark to flow. It might be mentioned here that drivers often make the error of assuming that a spark plug tested in air will work well under compression. Sometimes it is quite possible to make a plug fire in air, but when installed in the engine it will fail, because of the additional resistance of the compressed gas.

Spark plugs are made in numerous forms and employ all sorts of materials for insulating the center electrode. The difficulty lies in getting a plug which will stand up under the high heat and retain compression. The multipark spark plug of other days permitted gas leakage in numerous places, though gaskets were used. In time the heat and pressure forced the parts to separate slightly, resulting in leakage. Also the inability of makers to find suitable materials which would withstand the high heat, resulted in insulators cracking repeatedly, and as a consequence the current would not pass down through the electrode, but leak out on the way. The average cheap plug of today is immune to these troubles and will last for thousands of miles.

There are two broad classes of spark plugs named by the type of insulator used. The one is the porcelain or stone and the other is the mica. In addition they may be classified according to whether the end is opened or closed or by the type of electrodes or by some additional feature not used in the common variety. Thus there is the type of plug which instead of using a small piece of nickel steel wire for the ground electrode, uses a free ball mounted in a cage at the bottom of the plug the spark jumping from the center electrode to the ball. The little ball moving around rapidly causes innumerable sparks to occur between itself and the cage. In another plug there are two gaps so that two sparks occur at the same time. In another odd type there is used in

connection with the plug an air valve which opens as engine speed increases, permitting air to rush down into the cylinder, accomplishing the double function of keeping the plug cool and admitting more air for economy and power. There are two more interesting types which may be taken from almost 100 off-standard ones. In one of these there are two center electrodes, one of which is attached to the magneto and the other to another source of current, so that it is possible to get one spark from either battery or magneto or two sparks if both sources of current are thrown into the circuit. In the other odd type there is a small window at the top of the plug through which the spark may be seen. Under this window is a secondary gap over which the spark must jump in order to reach the regular gap. In another type called the series plug the plug is connected in series with an ordinary type, thus causing two sparks to occur in the cylinder at the same time. It is stated that better flame propagation, more power and speed are obtained.

The ordinary plug, however, which is used on the majority of cars dispenses with these features. The newer designs are made compression tight, by having the parts made integral, but of course it is not possible to dismantle the plug for replacement of any part in the remote event that it is needed. In this type of plug the insulator is cemented to the shell. The porcelain or stone insulator is almost universal, though the mica plug is preferred by some, while still others believe in the combination of porcelain and mica. The porcelain can withstand great heat, but is easily broken, while the mica cannot stand so much heat, but is not so easily broken.

Drivers who change plugs without due care know that the wrench misapplied will strike the insulator of a porcelain plug and crack it. Also the insulator may easily be cracked if the check nut is tightened too much. In the one-piece plugs there is no such check nut.

The old trouble of cracked porcelains in ordinary service has been practically passed because designers of engines now make provision for circulating water around the plug. In this way some heat is kept away from the points and consequently from the rest of the plug.

The average owner finds that an open end plug is better for ordinary work than a closed end because the latter is liable to trouble from short circuiting by oil. When the oil is splashed over the plug end it gets into the gap, completes the circuit, and thus the current will flow across without sparking. When this trouble is encountered there is nothing to do but cut down the oil supply. If the pistons or cylinders are worn, then one will have to be satisfied with the misfiring.

Plugs of course are made in certain sizes; that is, there are a certain number of threads cut in the shell, and these threads are not all alike, though there are now only two sizes, in use, the 3/8 and the 1/2 inch. Some plugs have longer shanks than others. When a short plug is used there remains in the cylinder a small pocket directly beneath the plug, and flame propagation is hindered somewhat. The plug should be as far down as possible, without of course interfering with movement of a valve if the plug is over one.

The usual thing for the owner is to throw away a plug which seems to have outlived its usefulness, but the proper thing to do is to dismantle the plug and replace parts that are of no further use.

## Here's A New One—Motorist's Eye

"We may now add one more name to the long list of vocational—or avocational—diseases. The new-comer is motorist's eye. And it is common enough to be admitted to full membership in that unpleasant coterie which includes housemaid's knee, smoker's throat, movie-goer's squint and infelder's knuckle," writes Dr. William G. Beek in Motor Life.

"Every motorist has probably noticed many a time at Providence for be-

government I should have a bill passed requiring every owner of a car to fix an enamel plate on the instrument board with the words 'goggles' and 'eye wash' prominently displayed in red and white. Also I would have every motorist, whether driver or passenger, fined for motoring without goggles. It would be a kindness.

"When you run, bare-eyed, into a cloud of dust, it is dangerous, not alone to you but to every one else on the road near you. For you are temporarily blinded, and, even though you shut your eyes for but an instant, that instant is long enough for almost anything to happen, running into another car, for instance, or driving into the ditch, or a wall, or a telegraph pole.

"Quite apart from the likelihood of accident, however, is the danger of permanent injury to the eyes. It is unnecessary for me to dilate on the tenderness and sensitiveness of these organs. You probably know all about that from painful experience. But the fact that you have on various occasions harbored parts of the landscape in your eyes with no more serious result than a momentary pain, discomfort and annoyance may have minimised in your mind the really serious nature of the trouble.

"As an illustration of what may happen to you at any time, let me cite the case of a man who came to me a few months ago. He had an

inflamed eye. It seems that the day before, while motoring (without goggles) a grain of sand had blown into his eye. Some one in a garage had attempted to remove it for him and apparently succeeded. But the following day his eye was more painful than ever.

"On examination I found the foreign body deeply imbedded in the eye-ball and discovered signs of infection. After many treatments and consultations with other medical men, we were finally obliged to remove the man's eye, because the infection had been forced inside beyond the reach of medical aid. Lodges In Eyeball

"I cite this case in order to emphasize the great importance of using care in removing alien substances from the eyes. Don't try to remove things with your fingers. Don't rub your gloved hands near your eyes, gloves are almost always dirty.

"If you have nothing else, use the corner of a clean handkerchief, or, better still, carry a little bottle of eye wash with you, together with a medicine dropper and some absorbent cotton.

"Here is a good eye wash that any druggist will put for you:  
Biborate of soda .....5 grains  
Boric acid .....5 grains  
One ounce distilled water.  
Three or four drops in outer corner of the eye.

"Keep a bottle of it in your car. Perhaps you will never need it on the road, but have it there in case you might."

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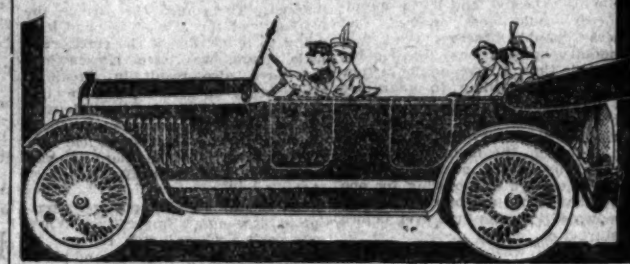
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## Straight And Narrow Silhouette Casts Its Shadow

(Continued from Page 3)

well and give sturdy service for much less than one must pay for a silk frock or suit that would fill the same place, and a woolless wardrobe isn't the easy thing to plan that some enthusiasts would have one believe it to be.

However, wool can be cut out of one's calculations to a very considerable degree and it is high time women were realising their duty in the matter.

Old woollen suits and frocks can be remodelled, furnished up in place of buying new ones to take their places. Silk combined with the old material, if something must be combined with it, will save just so much wool for the army. If new frock and suits are really necessary let them make use of silk to any extent possible.

Luckily the season of winter manufacturing and buying is practically over. Models for the Southern trade are on view and spring models are in hand. It will be easier to conserve wool in connection with spring and summer models than at any other season and apparently the best of the trade is bending its efforts honestly and willingly toward that end. It will be up to the women to show their sympathy and appreciation and to back loyally all the efforts made toward aiding the Government and the army along this line of national duty.

The models made during the past few months show on the whole a narrowing of lines and a more general acceptance of silk and velvet than usual; but most of the frocks, while comparatively straight, are full; and if there is a very narrow underskirt there is probably a full tunic to offset it.

As to the coats, the wool coats, material has been used very lavishly in most of them. Since good woollen stuffs are expensive the coats are correspondingly high in price, but no one can deny that they are handsome and luxuriously comfortable.

The tale of the winter coat is told, but presumably the spring coat will be a narrower, scantier garment and the spring suit and frock will be not only straight of line but shorn of much of their fulness.

Just how far the designers will go in their efforts and just how they will reconcile grace with scantiness remains to be seen.

Even now occasional models show a ruthless elimination of fold and flare and plait. They are extreme, too extreme for successful wearing by the average woman, but they show which way the current is drifting.

There is a biscuit wool velours, for example, whose long coat is so straight and narrow and uncompromisingly devoid of surplus cloth that on a woman of even moderately assertive curves it would be quite impossible. It buttons from the neck to waist, and below that the front part gradually, as though even on the slightest of figures they could not continue their pipestem career.

Between the parting coat fronts appears a glimpse of a skirt still narrower than the coat, banded in brown fur at the knees, with lines of cording in the cloth running down from the fur band to the skirt bottom, across the front. The coat is banded in numerous rows of this cording around the bottom and on the sleeves and has a high turndown collar and cuffs of fur.

On the mannequin who displayed it the costume was enormously chic, but the designers must be kinder than this to the ordinary woman.

A very good coat that is straight and scant without being trying in line or uncomfortable is the green velours of our sketch with its front crossing over far to the left side, its uneven line at bottom and its trimming of beaver. It is clingingly straight, without looking at all blocked out, and the unusual manner in which the fur is applied to the front softens and breaks the straight and narrow lines.

One of the handsome if rather extreme satin suit models of the winter is another instance of effectiveness obtained through comparatively little material. It is in black and the satin is of beautiful quality, but the girdled cunic coat and the straight skirt are both quite narrow in line and without any unnecessary fulness, though the skirt is cleverly cut and just full enough to fall gracefully. There is gray fox banding the skirt bottom and forming the high chin collar and cuffs, but the unusual trimming feature is the quilting in intricate design which adorns the satin from bust to hip line.

This quilting has appeared upon a number of admirable models, notably several by Paquin, and there have been particularly good coats in heavy, soft, dark satin chiefly black, fur trimmed and smoothly quilted.

Extraordinary quantities of satin have been used this winter, and now that the sales are on it is possible to pick up charming satin models for day wear at very tempting prices—a good buy, since satin is available for all the year round wear, while the delectable velvet frocks of this winter are things of the one season.

The chiffon and satin, crepe and chiffon and crepe models are useful things also if one can find a reduced model that is fairly fresh and built up along conservative lines.

If one is merely supplementing one's winter wardrobe and expects to rag the frock out during the one season of course one need not keep an eye upon future possibilities, and one can pick up even an extreme model provided it is chic for the moment and becoming and offered cheap.

Such a frock as the blue chiffon which our artist has sketched is, for an effective evening frock

instance, not too demure, but it is attractive and sure to be desirable throughout this season, and it is in the handsome type of slightly extreme model that one finds the best bargains. Not that they are sold cheap. Very handsome stuffs never drop to very low prices but the difference between their original price and their sale price is greater in proportion than the difference between the two prices in a cheaper frock.

The small and exclusive shops cannot afford to keep models over. They haven't storage room and their clientele demands the latest thing. So the goods are marked down drastically and it is well worth one's while to browse around at the sales which all of those houses are advertising. There's always the chance of getting a good thing at an advantageous price, a thing smart now and of materials handsome enough to lend themselves to making over later on.

Nets, chiffons, laces and silks are being made much of in preparation of Southern models, which are but the advance guard of spring models and there are many lovely things in cottons, both heavy and sheer, though good cottons promise to be higher in price. Whether the craze for gingham, which was one of last summer's surprises, will find an echo in next summer's models no one seems to know, but certain manufacturers so clearly demonstrated the attractive possibilities of this fabric and its wearing qualities are so admirable that it will probably find considerable favor even though it will not be the chic thing it was.

The manufacturers of gingham have done their best to keep the sun shining and the haymaking going by turning out charming colorings and designs and the new gingham seems pretty enough to keep the vogue of the material alive.

Much is being done with the sports silks for Southern wear, and attractive new weaves and colorings have been brought out in these lustrous part silk stuffs. Wool jerseys and silk jersey are with us again also, and, despite the effort to save wool, there are many good looking sports coats of the velvety surfaced woollens in soft, warm colorings, with hats of the cloth to match.

But all this belongs to coming time. We've hardly begun to wear our winter clothes yet, and the woman who must begin thinking of a Southern wardrobe is always, after all, exceptional—will, perhaps, be more the exception than usual this winter.

It was a well known Frenchman who said the other night at dinner: "American women are better dressed than I've ever seen them. They are always charming, attractive, but I have felt before that they were too ecstasiant, too like your electric signs and your tall buildings. They took one's breath. But now everywhere I go, quiet dress, handsome sometimes but quiet, simple and so well worn. There is more money here than in Paris; so the general dressing is richer than with us, but it is in good taste. Exceptions of course, but, on the whole, charming."

And, allowing something to a dinner lion's desire to make himself agreeable, he was not far from speaking the truth.

American women are dressing well this winter and it is because back of the planning and buying there is, save in the hopelessly shallow, a more serious thought than usual, an uneasy consciousness, if nothing more, that today's spectacular frivolity and extravagance and consuming vanity and self-centered luxury are worse than foolish, are indecent. Even though one spends much money for clothes one does not advertise the fact, flaunt it in the faces of the crowd. As a matter of fact, one is a bit ashamed of it, not, perhaps, because of one's own finer feeling, but, if for no better reason, because the crowd is critical rather than envious or admiring, and even one's own familiar friends are quite likely to feel with the crowd.

The liking for black evening gowns reflects this more serious note in costume, though the black evening gown is seldom a serious or somber affair. In velvet it is lovely, clinging, subtly simply trailing off in stern points or a free, narrow panel. In tulle, too, it is lovely, though different, often relieved by silver, silver lace, silver embroidery, cloth of silver, or by cloth of gold, gold brocade.

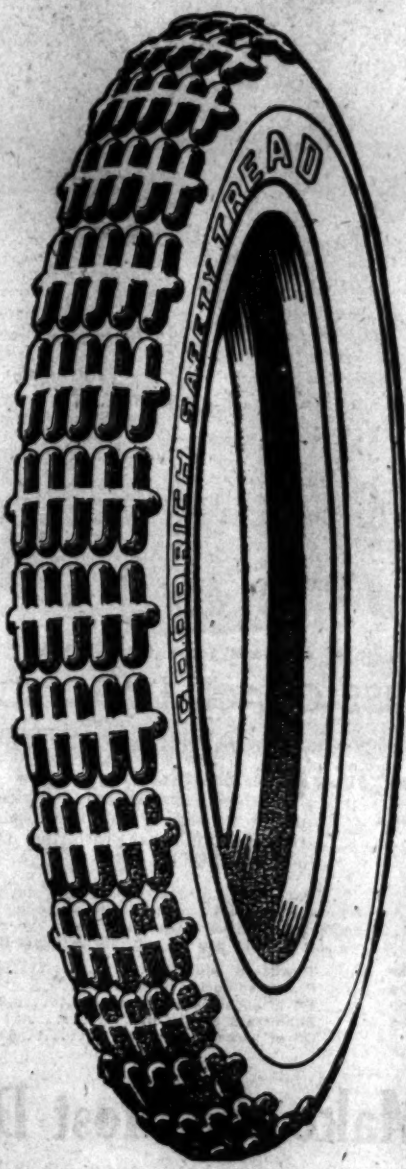
More often the trimming is of jet and the diaphanous net is all agleam with delicate jet traceries, jet pendants, jet ornaments. Sometimes the designer relents and drops a splash of bright color into a frock otherwise black—a bodice that is little more than a very deep girdle of coral velvet, topping a skirt of black tulle jet embroidered and held by shoulder straps of fine jet chains.

One lovely frock has a skirt of black tulle run with fine tracery of silver and hung over a narrow black satin skirt. The bodice which, like the coral one, is hardly more than a deep girdle is of greenish blue velvet, robin's egg, perhaps. A free, capelike drapery of the silver embroidered tulle begins at the bodice top in front of each arm, goes over the shoulders and falls to the bottom of the skirt in the back over a narrow train of the robin's egg blue velvet.

A black and silver net lace over flesh color satin and chiffon is charming and bright blue tulle embroidered intricately in jet or rhinestones and completely veiled in black tulle makes

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# Health, Beauty



# And The Home

## The Doctor Says

By *Brice Belden M.D.*  
The Well-Known Physician and Writer.

**WHAT** are supposed to be the ill effects of the immoderate use of tea and coffee?—L. P.

When taken in excess, or taken in moderate quantity by those unaccustomed to its use, coffee produces nervous excitement and especially insomnia. In great excess a condition may be produced much like that of chronic alcoholism. It is harmful in those subject to digestive disturbances, in those who have any disease of the kidneys, and in those who suffer from troubles due to uric acid. Nervous people who abuse coffee are apt to be troubled by headache, fatigue, nervous sweating and disturbances or sensation in the hands and forearms (popularly known as neuritis). Tea is open to about the same objections as coffee, when abused, with the addition that it interferes especially with the digestion of meat, aggravates existing skin troubles, such as eczema, and is very irritating to the stomach if too strongly brewed, on account of the tannin which it contains. In one respect it differs decidedly from coffee, for it is constipating, whereas coffee stimulates bowel action. In debilitated persons with low blood pressure coffee may relieve insomnia, but such persons should restore themselves to normal condition instead of depending upon stimulants.

**WHAT** is the significance of a discharge of blood from the ear?—J.

Occurring after an injury, a discharge of blood from the internal ear through the drum and external canal indicates fracture of the base of the skull.

**WHAT** is a good local treatment for burns?—L. C.

The best treatment in most cases is the application of a one per cent solution of picric acid. Saturate gauze with this solution, apply to the parts and cover with a dressing of absorbent cotton and a bandage lightly wound. Puncture blisters, but do not remove the blistered skin. In very slight burns this dressing may not have to be removed until healing is about complete. In severe burns or scalds, change on the second day, softening the dressing with more of the picric acid solution, in order to remove it. Picric acid relieves pain, limits the formation of pus, or prevents it, and its use is followed by a smooth scar. When pus does form in connection with a burn, wash the parts with warm salt solution (teaspoonful to a quart), then with a weak solution of hydrogen peroxide, and then dress with picric acid. Keep burned fingers and toes separated by wet pieces of the gauze.

**WHAT** is the best diet for one who suffers from occasional mild attacks of gallstones?—L. K.

Avoid all rich or fatty food. Use lean meat in moderation. The green vegetables should be largely eaten. Use water freely. Highly seasoned dishes should not be eaten. Sweets should be given up.

**IS THERE** not some mouth wash that is reputed to remove the craving for cigarettes?—L. M.

The following solution may be used after meals for three days, and then after breakfast only for another three days:  
Nitrate of Silver.....15 Grains Water.....1 Pint  
Use as mouth wash. NOT to be swallowed.

**UPON** what principles is the extensive use of iodine in the treatment of infected wounds and in the prevention of infection based?—H. K.

Iodine prevents the growth of pus-producing organisms; it is not a caustic and does not sear the surface of a wound; it is practically non-poisonous and may therefore be used freely. Of course, it is a poison if taken internally.

**WHAT** are the necessary hygienic conditions of a model sleeping-room? Also please say if thirty-two ounces of whole milk and fifteen ounces of barley water is too rich a mixture for a baby nine months old with facial eczema?—J. J.

Twenty-five cubic yards of air should be allowed for each occupant of a sleeping room. The temperature in winter should not be above 68 degrees Fahrenheit. The room must have at least one window, equal in area to at least one-tenth of the floor space, and opening half its size. The milk mixture proportions which you specify do not make too rich a food.

**THE** scalp of my little girl, who is eleven years old, is always covered with thick, large, white scales. Her hair is getting thin. Kindly suggest a remedy.—S. E. S.  
Apply the following to the scalp every night:  
Precipitated sulphur.....2 drams  
Oil of theobroma.....4 drams  
Castor oil.....1 ounce

**WHAT** is a good diet for kidney trouble of four months' duration? Some dropsy is present. Would ocean bathing be harmful?—T. F.

In a nephritis of such recent origin, and which has not yet cleared up, the diet should consist of milk, rice and well cooked barley. As it clears up this diet may be amplified by the addition of vegetables and fruit. It is not necessary to use skimmed milk, and in fact not advisable, since the nutritive fats in whole milk are needed, and can do no harm. If the cream in the whole milk disagrees, add vichy or lime water. The idea in the treatment of this disease is to eliminate the protein, or nitrogenous elements in food, which elements are particularly abundant in meat and eggs. Vegetables also carrying a high protein content are beans and peas. As to bathing, frequent tepid baths with friction of the skin do good. Ocean bathing would not be advisable in the presence of marked symptoms, such as dropsy, high chilling, which might result in increased congestion of the kidneys. Ocean bathing would probably be safe under warm weather conditions, provided immersion did not last longer than ten or fifteen minutes, with no subsequent exposure or blood pressure, headache, digestive disturbances, lessened output of urine, etc. If, after such bathing, there should be unpleasant results, no attempt should be made to repeat it.

## How Any Housewife Can Make the Most Delicious Jellies

By Maria Parloa.

(For the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

**I**N no department of preserving does the housekeeper feel less sure of the result than in jelly making. The rule that works perfectly one time fails another time. Why this is so the average housekeeper does not know; so there is nearly always an element of uncertainty as to the result of the work. These two questions are being constantly asked: "Why does not my jelly harden?" "What causes my jelly to candy?" It is an easy matter to say that there is something in the condition of the fruit, or that the fruit juice and sugar were cooked too short or too long a time. These explanations are often true, but they do not help the inquirer, since at other times just that proportion of sugar and time of cooking have given perfect jelly. Here I am going to give a clear explanation of the principles underlying the process of jelly making, and I believe that the women who study this carefully will find the key to unvarying success in this branch of preserving.

In all fruits, when ripe or nearly so, there is found pectin, a carbohydrate somewhat similar in its properties to starch. It is because of this substance in the fruit juice that we are able to make jelly. When equal quantities of sugar and fruit juice are combined and the mixture is heated to the boiling point for a short time, the pectin in the fruit gelatinizes the mass.

It is important that the jelly maker should understand when this gelatinizing agent is at its best. Pectin and pectase always exist in the

unripe fruit. As the fruit ripens the pectase acts upon the pectose, which is insoluble in water, converting it into pectin, which is soluble. Pectin is at its best when the fruit is just ripe or a little before. If the juice ferments, or the cooking of the jelly is continued too long, the pectin undergoes a change and loses its power of gelatinizing. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that the fruit should be fresh, just ripe or a little under-ripe, and that the boiling of the sugar and juice should not be continued too long.

Fruits vary as to the quantities of sugar, acid, pectin and gums in their composition. Some of the sour fruits contain more sugar than do some of the milder-flavored fruits. Currants, for example, often contain four or five times as much sugar as the peach. The peach does not contain so much free acid and it does contain a great deal of pectin bodies, which mask the acid; hence the comparative sweetness of the ripe fruit.

An acid fruit is the most suitable for jelly making, though in some of the acid fruits, the strawberry, for example, the quantity of the jelly-making pectin is so small that it is difficult to make jelly with this fruit. If, however, some currant juice be added to the strawberry juice, a pleasant jelly will be the result; yet, of course, the flavor of the strawberry will be modified. Here is a list of the most desirable fruits for jelly making. The very best are given first: Currant, crab apple, apple, quince, grape, blackberry, raspberry, peach.

Apples make a very mild jelly, and it may be flavored with fruits,

flowers or spices. If the apples are acid it is not advisable to use any flavor.

Juicy fruits, such as currants, raspberries, etc., should not be gathered after a rain, for they will have absorbed so much water as to make it difficult, without excessive boiling, to get the juice to jelly.

If berries are sandy or dusty it will be necessary to wash them, but the work should be done very quickly so that the fruit may not absorb much water.

Large fruits, such as apples, peaches and pears, must be boiled in water until soft. The strained liquid will contain the flavoring matter and pectin.

It requires more work and skill to make jellies from the fruits to which water must be added than from the juicy fruits. If the juicy fruits are gathered at the proper time one may be nearly sure that they contain the right proportion of water. If gathered after a rain the fruit must be boiled a little longer than the superfluous water may pass off in steam.

In the case of the large fruits a fair estimate is three quarts of strained juice from eight quarts of fruits and about four quarts of water. If the quantity of juice is greater than this it should be boiled down to three quarts.

Apples will always require four quarts of water to eight quarts of fruit, but juicy peaches and plums will require only three or three and one-half quarts.

The jelly will be clearer and finer if the fruit is simmered gently and not stirred during the cooking. It is always best to strain the

juice first through cheese cloth and without pressure. If the cloth is double the juice will be quite clear. When a very clear jelly is desired the strained juice should pass through a flannel or felt bag. The juice may be pressed from the fruit left in the strainer and used in marmalade or for a second-quality jelly.

To make jelly that will not crystallize (candy) the right proportion of sugar must be added to the fruit juice. If the fruit contains a high percentage of sugar, the quantity of added sugar should be a little less than the quantity of fruit juice. That is to say, in a season when there has been a great deal of heat and sunshine there will be more sugar in the fruit than in a cold, wet season; consequently, one pint of currant juice will require but three-quarters of a pint of sugar. But in a cold, wet season, the pint of sugar for the pint of juice must be measured generously.

Another cause of the jelly crystallizing is hard boiling. When the syrup boils so rapidly that particles of it are thrown on the upper part of the sides of the preserving kettle, they often form crystals. If these crystals are stirred into the syrup they are apt to cause the mass to crystallize in time.

The use of the syrup gauge and care not to boil the syrup too violently would do away with all uncertainty in jelly-making. The syrup gauge should register twenty-five degrees, no matter what kind of fruit is used.

Jellies are so rich in sugar that they are protected from bacteria and yeasts, but they must be covered carefully to protect them from

## Making Hair Young

By *Lina Cavalier*  
The Most Famous Living Beauty.

**A**RE you distressed about your hair? Do you worry because it is not so glossy and attractive as it used to be? Does it seem too dry and brittle and with every combing reveal the loss of many precious strands? Or does it lie in oily, sticky bands, while you despair of ever securing again that delightfully becoming fluffiness about your ears?

Then, you must look first to your general health. Has your circulation been impaired by illness or overfatigue? Or, has your digestion been taking its annual "fling" at you because you have been eating unwisely?

Your hair will be the first to suffer from any nervous or run-down condition of your physical system. Study sedulously to remove the cause of the trouble, and when you have acquired once more your rightful bodily poise and harmony, your hair will regain its usual attractiveness with your recovered health.

But to make sure of this you must observe the most rigid rules of cleanliness and ventilation for your hair. Whenever possible loosen your hair and allow the air to circulate through it freely and let the glorious sunshine stimulate its roots. And above all, you must keep your hair clean. Brush the day's accumulation of dust from your hair every night before retiring.

Make your hair young again by a daily deft massage. This will promote the circulation of the blood in the scalp. Every two weeks the hair must receive a thorough shampoo in a good lather of castile soap and warm water, rinsing it afterward until "the water runs clear" and drying in the sunshine and open air.

## Science in the Home

By *Prof. Lawrence Hodge*  
Head of the Citadel Laboratory of Physics.

**DO** moving pictures move, and if not, why?—LOREN.

Moving pictures do not move. If they did you could not see details, as a blur would be caused, just as there is by the spokes of a wheel turning rapidly. The reason they appear to move is due to what is known as the persistence of vision. Your eye cannot stop seeing anything for at least a tenth of a second. In the movies sixteen separate and distinct pictures that are dead still are shown to the eye in quick succession. Between every two pictures the screen is absolutely dark. Now, of course, darkness does not make any impression on the retina. Let us see just what happens then in the movies. One certain picture is thrown on the screen. Your eye sees it immediately and cannot keep from keeping on seeing it for at least a tenth of a second, though during this tenth second the picture gets dimmer and dimmer. Now next the screen is black, but this makes no impression. Next a picture is thrown on the screen which differs only slightly from the former picture, so all parts of the former picture that coincide with the second one will immediately spring into view. The second one, where it differs from the first, will be so much more intense that the eye will see the new position and forget the old or see it only subconsciously and dimly. Here's what is actually seen by the eye when a moving picture is taken of a man raising his hand: a series of pictures of a man with his hand in successively higher positions. This will be seen as a man raising his hand in jerks, but as the jerks are so close together an apparently continuous motion is seen. The flickering of the film takes place when the pictures are not run fast enough. In this event the separate pictures fade in intensity to a perceptible extent when the black screen appears, and the next picture is bright, so a pulsating illumination, or flicker, is seen by the eye. If you examine any moving picture machine you will see that the film stops dead for a fraction of a second when it is in front of the lens, and that when it is being moved on, a rotary shutter comes between it and the screen, cutting out the light.

**WHY** is it that one hears a sound continually getting higher and higher in pitch as a pitcher is being filled with water?—K. O.

This is due to the vibrating column of air over the water, which acts like an organ pipe. The shorter the column the higher the pitch, so as the pitcher gets more and more water the sound gets higher.

**IS** there any way to fix a tungsten lamp filament after it breaks?—K.

Sometimes a gentle shake will cause the broken end to overlap another part. If this is done while the lamp is turned on an immediate glow will appear. The two ends stick together and instances have been known of such a lamp lasting several months longer. A larger burden being placed on it makes it brighter.

**IF** I break a 10-inch cube into a thousand parts, how much more surface do I get than on the original?—R. L. I.

The big cube has six faces containing a hundred square inches each. Therefore, the big cube has a surface of 600 square inches. If you cut the big cube in every direction along the inch marks you will have 10x10x10, or a thousand little cubes measuring one inch each way. Each of these little cubes will have six faces, and each face will be one square inch, so each little cube will have a surface of six square inches. As you have 1,000 of these cubes the whole business will show a surface of 6,000 square inches. By the operation you suggest the available outside surface is increased ten times—from 600 to 6,000 square inches.



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1918

Is It Any Wonder Chauffeurs Go Nutty?

By Tad



FOOTBALL CLUB DEFEATS POLICE

Hot Match, Except For Spectators, Ends In 3-0 Score

GAME CLOSELY CONTESTED

Socony Has Easy Time With S.F.C. Second Eleven, Winning 12 To 0

By Domino  
A nasty cold wind; the temperature somewhere below freezing point; a scrappy game; a thin crowd of football enthusiasts lining the S.F.C. ropes; a few hot air merchants; and a score of 3 goals to nil in favor of the Shanghai Football Club, tells the tale in brief of yesterday's solitary First Division football contest.

There was no hockey; there was some show of a game between the Socony and the S.F.C. second string; and what a show! 12 goals to nil to the credit of the petroleum purveyors—and that was all. I suppose all the youth and beauty were out with the Volunteers, either attacking or defending the most peaceful model settlement in this warlike world.

But let us get back to the game. It was timed to start at 2.30 p.m. Thirty minutes after that o'clock the ball started rolling. It might be said at once that the inflated spheroid took it into its empty head to be particularly bobbly. It did all sorts of funny things. It twisted about in the most extraordinary manner; it eluded the anxious right foot of "Percy" Page time and time again; it absolutely refused to have itself netted by the police and on at least one occasion it found the bald spot on Tonkin's pate.

The two teams lined out as follows:  
S.F.C.:—L. Bertin, Johan, M. Tonkin (Capt.), G. Craigie-Ross, A. Lewis, F. L. Tinkham, H. N. O'Connell, T. Clarke, D. Drake, W. C. G. Clifford, A. H. Leslie.

The Police:—Howells, Biggs, Macintosh, Cissold, W. Robertson, Adams, Knight, Watson, Quaye, J. Robertson, and Doyle.

Referee—Mr. W. E. Wilson.

Club Takes Offense

From the very start the club seemed to be in a more offensive mood. Away went the ball into the territory of the Police, and there it stayed for some time. Then Quaye got energetic and did a solo run all on his own and gave his greetings to Bertin. The goals returned them with thanks, and with the help of Tonkin sent the ball soaring away over the half way line, well into the territory of the Police again. It was dinged, dinged, dinged, some time, until at last Clifford collected the ball. He hurried himself past two of the stalwart defenders of the peace, took a shot. For the Police, however, the Police goalie looked absolutely flabbergasted. He threw up his arms in the approved "Camacho" style but they didn't stop the ball—No. 1 for the Club.

This success seemed to tickle Clifford tremendously. He worked like a Trojan and imparted some of his energy into the other members of the Club front line, with the result that the Police citadel had no peace, in fact it didn't even have an armistice.

It was somewhere about this period of the game that S. T. Clarke—probably seen with the second string—became prominent. He was most vigorous. He used his feet, his head, his "don't smack me too hard" manner, and, when Referee Watson's whistle wasn't looking, his hands. And at last success crowned his efforts. He was well up; Clifford was bumping about with the ball; he had at least three of the Police, mugging at him; and then he slipped the once over on the Force by side-stepping to Clarke, who with a gleam in his eye, and a gootie trick in his foot, sent in a twister that made Howells's Snaps appear very marginally. No. 2 for the Club.

Police Try Hard

The next few minutes were notable for the desperate efforts made by the Police to score. Quaye was all over the place; Robertson was dazed as about as if anxious to get a place in de Luca's ballet; Doyle on the left, was centering from every conceivable angle; Watson was using all his avoidable to strike terror into the hearts of the Clubbies; but it was all of no use. The whistle sounded, lemons, hot claret, etc., etc., made a welcome change and the score stood 2-0 in favor of the S.F.C.

The second half was very ragged on both sides. The Club missed chances galore, probably owing to very available players getting into the smallest area conceivable in front of goal. The Police dashed clear again and again. "Percy," roused by the cries of the spectators, added a new "Page" to football history by creating a record in the number of times the ball was kicked out of bounds. He also had a great liking for sitting down. Quaye gave exhibitions of how to do the "half Nelson" throw with Tonkin as the thrower. Yes! It was all very thrilling and horribly cold for the onlookers.

Goal number three for the Club was the result of a glorious effort on the part of Alex Leslie. The speedy outside left had been prominent in any amount of fast dashes but generally he either lost control of the ball or overran himself. This time he made no mistake. He sprinted away from the half line at a "hundred-yards-to-10-dead-speed," then steepled himself, and from a difficult angle placed the ball right in the corner of the net.

ST. JOHN'S ENDS RECORD SEASON

Good Team's Work Is Fittingly Crowned With The Championship

At no time since the beginning of athletics at St. John's has there been such enthusiasm and spirit shown over the winning of a championship as there was over the winning of this season's football championship. The cheering and the college songs were an attractive feature in the games, and they were done in a style for which the students deserve full credit. This year the squad was somewhat handicapped by the graduation and departure of several of the old players, nevertheless the goodly lot of new material which appeared at least presented prospects, and stirred up new hope in the hearts of the students and coaches. The season was a long one and at times it looked as though a first class team could never be brought out to meet Nanyang. However with three teams out for practice day after day, and with weekly matches against the Police and other town teams, it seemed as though a combination would surely be found sooner or later. Under the helpful instruction of Dr. Morris, a former American college soccer star, and Mr. Clifford, one of the best forwards Shanghai ever had, and with Mr. Forterfield, of the college, Faculty as Coach, the team steadily improved its work and the players learned to use their heads in all departments of the game. By the time the first round of the Intercollegiate season had been played off, St. John's had rounded out a promising aggregation of sturdy players who stood their first test at Soochow. That game was only won in the last minutes of extra time and it proved a good lesson to the team. Though they were victorious it was undoubtedly the hardest game of the season for the Jesuit collegians.

Loss In First Nanyang Game

The first game with Nanyang was really a fifty-fifty proposition with the playing a bit in Nanyang's favor, though a piece of good-luck and a brilliant flash of head-work by Captain Sung gave St. John's the victory. According to the rules of the E.C.I.A.A. the championship can only be gained by a win of two games out of a series of three. In case the second was a tie, the St. John's team would still be ahead, but it could not be said to have two games to its credit, and a third game, or even a fourth, therefore, would have to be played until one of the teams had won two games.

The second game of the series was held on the St. John's field. In it the Jesuit players undoubtedly came into their own and showed superiority in head-work and in many places topped their opponents also in team play.

Speaking of loss, the famous Brooklyn had nothing on Yuen, the big left-halfback of the Blue, and (Continued on Page 3)

Heavenly Twins 1 and 2 In An Exciting Finish

First Eight Come In Neck And Neck After A Dusty But Sporty 'Unt

BY JOHNNIE WALKER

The Parable of The Lost Dog  
And it came to pass that on the second Sabbath of the month, the Stewards took the young men over the Kiangwan Handicap Course.

And the young men made heavy weather of the journey and one of them called Peacock got across with Mother and was duly done in by Father.

And when he arose from the bottom he was wet and muddy and his spirit was low within him.

And he said unto one Robinson: "Guide thou me to Burkill's Bungelow."

But Robinson excused himself saying: "I have other work. Keep thou the sun on thy back and get thee on thy way to Burkill's Bungelow." And Peacock kept the sun on his back and came to the city of Woonung which lieth at the mouth of the River Whangpoo.

And Peacock was exceeding wroth and towards the eighth hour of the evening watch in the Race Club spoke thus:—

And his name became known unto all people as Quo Vadis.

And during the journey with the Stewards, the young men murmured amongst themselves, saying:

"Have they brought us into this wilderness to drown, and if we escape that death, to break our necks?"

And the Stewards hearing these murmurings made haste to appease the young men, and changed the Handicap to the Home Country, whereat the young men were greatly rejoiced and all the people shouted with gladness.

And the Stewards will take the young men over the revised Handicap Course at 2.45 of the afternoon watch today. And the people will all gather together at Old Handicap Bridge, Brennan Road, for the start.

In Which Dust Is Cussed

During the past week, the frequent overclouded skies gave hope of either rain or snow, but the sun and recurring high winds retain the mastery of the elements, and whilst the going cannot now be described as

too hard, the dust is becoming a more intolerable nuisance than ever.

The French country, owing to its high character, and almost entire absence of bad rut and furrow, is about the best section under present climatic conditions and many were very pleased to see the start signalled for London Town, towards which, close on 3 p.m., the motorocracy, humbler pedestrians and equestrians converged.

Two very small Wet Hat School boys were heard discouraging:—

"These motorcars are a blooming nuisance kicking up the dust like this. Everybody should be forced to ride on ponies and those people with twins could put them in baskets on each side a donkey." They had the situation weighed up, in their immature minds, bless them. And these two sports in embryo were quite right about motors being a blooming nuisance—that is, unless you are in one yourself. And then you own any unfortunate old thing that makes you sit stiff and try to stop the car by forcing downwards with your feet.

With which digression, let's bark back to what the shorthand scribe calls the "story of the 'Unt."

As a good many fellows were saving their ponies for the light horse handicap this morning, a rather smaller field than anticipated turned up and, in due time, were sent off on the Great Adventure, Being The Woe of Mr. Dalgleish.

Leading right along the bank of Pagoda Creek the first jump was the Mulberry Brook, where those spectators who had turned up in the hope of something doing witnessed Mr. Dalgleish loop the loop very artistically, landing in the bed of the Brook for finale.

Due south went the trail, over a couple of dry cuts to the Zig Zag Jump, where the dust was responsible for a certain amount of grief. Left from here, along the old Sausage Roll run to a neat little water jump and, shortly afterward, sharp right over the railway, then left, along the banks of Baffling Creek to a new platform which had to be jumped cleanly. After a run as far as the Pyramid the Sangan Jump, which is not at all big this year and bereft of all its terrors, was negotiated. Then south again over three small jumps to Kung Boo Bridge.

The principal incidents of the day occurred shortly after this at a (Continued on Page 3)

The Opera

By Domino

Nothing succeeds like success and so Mr. de Luca and his energetic committee, having thoroughly satisfied the Shanghai playgoer with such well known operas as "Tosca" and "Cavalleria," are going to produce yet another musical work, and that, the popular "I Pagliacci," together with "The Pierrot's Dream."

"I Pagliacci" is a two act opera written by Ruggero Leoncavallo. It is interesting to note that the author-composer is the son of a magistrate, and it was the discovery among his father's official papers of a certain case that gave the fascinating plot for the opera.

The opera was first produced at Milan on May 21, 1892, and it immediately made Leoncavallo famous throughout the world. Since then he has written other operas such as "Boheme," "Zan" and—at the request of the German Emperor in 1904—"Roland," but it is upon "I Pagliacci" that his fame has been built.

Both plot and music are so wonderfully realistic that nearly all the operatic stars have been seen in one or the other of the well known parts. In recent years some of the more famous casts have included Caruso, Farrar and Stracchini; and Farrar, Barre and Scotti.

The cast that will carry the opera next Thursday follows:

Nedda, Mrs. C. N. Holwill.  
Canio, Mr. T. W. Odell.  
Tonio, Signor Scamuzi.  
Peppina, Mr. T. Casella.  
Silvio, Mr. H. L. Corbin.  
The inclusion of Signor Scamuzi in the cast is bound to have a successful effect, but the rest of the players are also so good that another triumph for Messrs. Alberti and de Luca may confidently be anticipated. Mrs. C. N. Holwill's voice is a soprano of fine range and beautiful quality. She is better known probably in Shanghai under her maiden name of Miss Katoo de Luca. Mr. Odell comes to us with the best credentials as a tenor.

Mr. H. L. Corbin makes a first local appearance, and we wish him the best of luck. Mr. T. Casella—or should we call him "Turiddu" out of Cavalleria?—is well known. His many admirers look forward with pleasure to hearing his beautiful tenor notes again.

So the cast looks good and the tremendous amount of work accomplished by Maestro Alberti is certain to make success doubly sure. On top of all this there is the com-

Shanghai Inter-Club Billiards League

Week Ending January 13, 1918

Club	Games Played	Games Won	Games Lost	Total Pts. For.	Total Pts. Against	League Points
Lustiano	9	5	4	12,275	9,922	18
Thirty	9	7	2	12,622	10,727	14
Powhattan	9	7	2	12,665	11,589	14
Police	9	4	5	11,701	11,982	8
Customs	9	4	5	11,207	12,022	8
Masonic	9	4	5	11,567	12,095	8
M. E. I.	9	1	8	11,334	12,287	2
Municipal	9	0	9	9,350	12,949	0

Results Week Ending January 13, 1918

Club	Games Played	Games Won	Games Lost	Total Pts. For.	Total Pts. Against	League Points
Lustiano Club vs. Police	300	300	300	300	300	300
G. M. P. Remedios	300	300	300	300	300	300
J. V. Jensen	300	300	300	300	300	300
C. M. P. Remedios	300	300	300	300	300	300
Ed. Leita	300	300	300	300	300	300
J. Lopez	300	300	300	300	300	300

Results Week Ending January 13, 1918

Club	Games Played	Games Won	Games Lost	Total Pts. For.	Total Pts. Against	League Points
Municipal Club vs. Thirty Club	300	300	300	300	300	300
J. Tak	300	300	300	300	300	300
A. de Kryer	300	300	300	300	300	300
C. Higgs	300	300	300	300	300	300
G. MacDonald	300	300	300	300	300	300
R. York	300	300	300	300	300	300

Results Week Ending January 13, 1918

Club	Games Played	Games Won	Games Lost	Total Pts. For.	Total Pts. Against	League Points
R. York—53 Break	300	300	300	300	300	300
Masonic Club vs. M. E. I.	300	300	300	300	300	300
H. E. Gibson	300	300	300	300	300	300
C. Matthews	300	300	300	300	300	300
P. Kohn	300	300	300	300	300	300
P. Reeves	300	300	300	300	300	300
S. Green	300	300	300	300	300	300

Results Week Ending January 13, 1918

Club	Games Played	Games Won	Games Lost	Total Pts. For.	Total Pts. Against	League Points
J. E. Wilson—54 Break	300	300	300	300	300	300
Powhattan vs. Customs Club	300	300	300	300	300	300
H. S. Smyth	300	300	300	300	300	300
C. S. Peacock	300	300	300	300	300	300
H. E. Brewer	300	300	300	300	300	300
H. Langley	300	300	300	300	300	300
R. Bailey	300	300	300	300	300	300

Results Week Ending January 13, 1918

Club	Games Played	Games Won	Games Lost	Total Pts. For.	Total Pts. Against	League Points
J. E. Wilson	300	300	300	300	300	300
G. M. Boyes	300	300	300	300	300	300
J. E. Wilson	300	300	300	300	300	300
Thos. Spring	300	300	300	300	300	300
W. S. Campbell	300	300	300	300	300	300
G. S. Anderson	300	300	300	300	300	300

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W. S. Campbell	300	300	300	300	300	300
G. S. Anderson	300	300	300	300	300	300



down, handshakes, the whistle, and "kick off" from the center. No. 2 for the Club.

#### Remember The Flame

That finished the scoring and "no more" was called with the Club victory by 2 goals to nil. The players on both sides worked hard. Howells, the Police goalie, arranged in quite a nice way, had not much chance with those in his through. Higgins and Mackintosh were not in complete harmony in the right line but both did good individualistic stunts. Adams was the pick of the Police halves. All the forward line did well on their own. They didn't worry much about combination. Just keep! Useful in football and cold weather.

The Club, Bertie was quite safe and evidently nice and warm in that respect of his. Tonkin was great to look at. He is only a little fellow, but he can shift things—liquid or solid—like Jimmy Quigley. Craigie-Rose behaved himself brilliantly. I have never seen him so energetic in my life. Probably those yellow tops to his stockings kept him busy. Anyhow he played a fine game. Locals was the star half back of the game. He looked quickly, evenly in style and was always in evidence whether in attack or defence.

Thickam, the long, slim American boy, made his debut in senior circles. He is going to be very useful when he can control his feet a little better. Then at outside right—"Kan do." Charlie is a hustler and useful. Drake did some funny steps, very pretty to look at and sometimes effective. Clifford was always in the picture and kept his line well together. Leslie was fast, very fast, and did much to win an interesting game.

#### Sammy Blue Baby Victory

The longest game between the Senior teams and the B.F.C. and XI was played yesterday afternoon on the Police ground in the Race Course and resulted in a very easy victory for Sammy by 13 goals to nil.

Although the Blue Baby Football Club won the game, playing with a strong wind in its favor, its forward line was not equal to the strong senior defence. There were, however, two or three occasions when it had good opportunities of bringing the ball within easy shooting distance of the Sammy goal, but owing to lack of combination and speed the ball was sent, and consequently brought back to B.F.C. territory.

Four goals were scored by Sammy in the first half of the game. After the interval when the visitors had the wind in their favor, it was all up for the B.F.C. and it was simply a continued bombardment of the latter's goal, as a result of which 3 goals were added to Sammy's score.

#### Heavenly Twins

First And Second  
(Continued from Page 1)

With the leaders few and those in the rear, probably again owing to the rain, made a glory hole of.

Mr. Blue was the star performer, taking a thorough dunking, whilst Mr. Blue was a good second. Those who got safely over to the far side seemed to enjoy the discomfort of their less fortunate brethren immensely.

After some delay, with a ringing "dunk" and "thank goodness we're over that sort of thing!" the duck got away due west, jumping, bounding, galloping, country, bounding right to a shallow water, through a dip in the ground and then a good five run as far as Mandarin's Bridge. No green paper was laid here and away went the duck in full cry and to the right, over an excellent water jump at the edge of a paddock, then away left down to the railway, taking the Fir Tree jump, a ripping dry run, on route. Here a new performer was encountered and the railway line crossed, followed by a platform, over Diappointment Creek.

#### Enter The Feathered Chinese

From this point to Sand Fly Bridge was a grand stretch of rut and furrow with two jumps, but the Chinese of Babbacombe Village spotted what should have been a grand gallop by picking up paper and laying across the ford. Fortunately the leaders smelt out the snags and quickly cast back heads, running into green paper at Sand Fly. Safely across, the duck got going again on an old and regular run across the Neck, over the Paddy Buns, finally coming to that starting jump, Wigley Wagley Creek, which was taken in real good style. The pace was very hot here as bounds thought they smelt the duck, and were highly disgusted to find they had bought a check to the duck up Jim's Joke. Back they came, eager for blood, over Jim's Joke platform, the Serpentine, Violette platform and the long stretch of country to the Merry Jump, crossing the Admiral's Road, and to the flag, planted at a spot where they had never been planted before, at a beautiful dry cut south of Springfield Lane and rejoicing in the euphonious name of "Gibbing's Gate."

There a big crowd of spectators and the usual accompaniment of gas and petrol were assembled, waiting eagerly for that cloud of dust which heralds the advent of the duck. It was quickly seen that the finish was going to be an exciting one. Indeed, it was the best and nearest finish of the season. A Mackintosh would have covered the last eight and from the names on the card it will be seen that good luck in points will tell, all the

quail scored his third win of the season, by a neck, from his elder brother.

All round the young men, with an exception, voted the run a most pretty one. Paper, as is only to be expected these windy days, was sometimes scarce and the dust was often, but the trail was followed only from start to finish.

Mr. Reed made his sixth appearance on the card and must surely

get his pink if he doesn't break his neck before the season ends.

#### The card read:

1. Mr. J. I. Hara on Wynona.
2. Mr. Isaac Hara on Tipster.
3. Mr. J. Johnstone on Springa.
4. Mr. C. C. Boyd on Tige.
5. Mr. B. D. F. Smith on Lights Out.
6. Mr. E. S. Beabow Rows on Hornite.

#### St. John's Ends Record Reason

(Continued from Page 1)

Black, when it came to punching the ball 25 yards through a goal-keeper and into the goal, for victory. The two goals which constituted the final score were shot by him from about the same position as free kicks, not "penalty kicks," because the fouls for which they were given occurred outside the penalty area. The first one passed through the goal's hands, while the second, though successfully stopped by the goalies, was finally shot in by the center forward.

The game was hard fought, but in many cases the individual man held a bit more fascination for his opponent than the ball. This is a just criticism and the game, in consequence, ought to improve as the idea of real sportsmanship spreads and the players find out that rough playing, instead of strengthening, really weakens their game. Captain Barrett's refereeing was a great satisfaction to all, since at all periods of the game the play was under his control and his dealings with both teams were just and fair.

#### Praise For Captain Sung

Capt. Sung deserved to have his team a successful one, for no more faithful worker or more loyal-spirited player ever put on cleated shoes. He backed his front line from the center and was always on hand at the right place when needed. His headwork and coolness in critical situations have earned him the highest praise from students and fans from the outside.

I. M. Kwauk, Z. F. Daung, K. Zung, K. V. Voong, the "flying general," and L. T. Yoon occupy the front line trenches. D. F. Oen is a regular on the left-wing, but owing to injuries early in the season he had only one chance to get into the game and that was to take the place of Yoon towards the end of the exciting game. The latter player is new this year and has proved to be quite a find. He is the speediest man on the team and showed up best in the first coming with Nanyang when several times he delighted the spectators by taking the ball for long runs against the fastest men G. I. T. could put against him.

Voong is called the "flying gen-

eral" because of his huskiness and ability to handle himself, a fact which he proved several times. Zung and Daung in the middle of the line are a clever pair and together they have pulled many a cute wrinkle which cheated the opponent out of hard earned gains and saved the team from disasterly retreat. Kwauk, the right wing, is a slightly built lad, but a steady player. The bigger the man that comes against him the better he likes it.

Since none of this line will be lost this spring by graduation, the next season should see a fast combination ready to go over the top when the time comes.

#### Second Line Strong

In the second line as a support is Capt. Sung with T. T. Mo on the left and U. T. Yui on the right, who like himself are tireless workers. Z. Y. Waung and C. Z. Yuen constitute the heavy artillery in the rear. Waung made a "rep" last year as a basketball guard and he seems to have hung on to some of the dots he learned there, for he showed remarkable fearlessness in meeting named attacks. Yuen with the "educated foot" comes to St. John's from the North. His accurate kicking was largely responsible for the victory. Zia Ko-wo, captain of this year's championship baseball team, sympathized with Capt. Sung in his aspirations for a championship football team, and so guarded the gate of victory as Horatius of old guarded the bridge to Rome, except that Zia didn't have to cut down the goal to keep the ball from going through, but left it to his trusty feet and "steamroller" propensities to keep out all intruders. It was just about as difficult for a ball to get through this line of backs as it is for a soldier to walk through barbed wire entanglements and if it did, no time was lost on the return trip.

Among other players of the team who deserve honorable mention are W. P. Wia, H. Tai, M. Y. Loh, K. T. Tsang, and K. Z. Zung who were faithful in their support of the team as sub who now and then had a chance to play and showed plenty of first-team spirit. Without the hearty support of these men as the nucleus of the second team a championship team would have been impossible.

Reserve—H. Whitgob.

#### FOOTBALL TODAY

Jewish Hec. Club vs. Customs  
This game will be played today at Hongkew Park ground, at 3 p.m. The following will represent the J.H.C.—D. Whiteman, H. J. Sant, M. Fox, H. M. Tuttleman, R. J. Mowlen, G. Saltoun, A. Miella, Geo. Tuttleman, H. Abraham, C. Foxman, and H. M. Whitgob.

#### BASEBALL GRIPS IRELAND

Humorous Description Of Game In Dublin Paper

New York, Dec. 8.—That baseball has caught on in Ireland is indicated by an advance notice in one of the Dublin papers which has just reached this country. The lack of acquaintance of the writer with the game is evidenced by his describing the field in the cricket term of playing pitch instead of diamond, but there appeared to be a decided interest in the game between picked teams of Canadians and Americans. The notice reads:

"The booking for the great American ball game at Lansdowne Road tomorrow gives ample evidence of the widespread interest evidenced in the forthcoming exhibition of the national pastime of the United States. Yesterday's sale of stand tickets was especially brisk. On all hands it is expected that the ample grounds at Lansdowne will tomorrow witness a record assembly. The American and Canadian boys will reach town this evening, and they are as keen as mustard to give Dublin a good show. Mr. Lee, the hustling 'skipper' of the United States 'bunch,' completed the working out of the playing pitch this morning. He is charmed with the ground. He was assisted today in his plans by Mr. Van Dyne, another member of the American team, and a brilliant exponent of the game."

"Believe is sending a representative to get the hang of the game, in view of the match in that city on Wednesday next. Schoolboys and schoolgirl pickers are selling like hot cakes. At least one American gentleman has already crossed the Channel to see the game in Dublin tomorrow, for it is now known that both teams have trained to the last ounce, so as to give Dublin a star show. It will be the first visit to Ireland of any of the players."

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**The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory**  
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# "The Three Castles" VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

The Cigarette with the Pedigree

## CHARLES I.

When he was yet the "Bonnie Prince Charlie" Charles I. King of England had given his name to the northern Cape of Chisapeack Bay which was described as the one entrance by sea into a country that may have the prerogative over the most pleasant places known: for heaven & earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's habitation were it fully manured and inhabited by industrious people.

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W.D. & H.O. Wills

The Virginians



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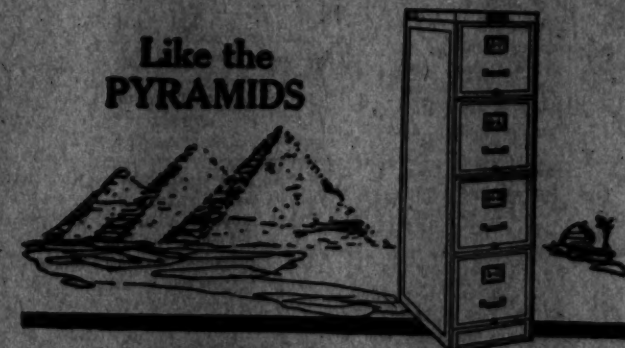
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